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BOOK OF THE KNOWLEDGE
OF ALL THE KINGDOMS, LANDS, AND LORDSHIPS
THAT ARE IN THE WORLD

SECOND SERIES

No. XXIX

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BOOK OF THE KNOWLEDGE

OF ALL THE KINGDOMS, LANDS, AND LORDSHIPS
THAT ARE IN THE WORLD, AND THE ARMS AND
DEVICES OF EACH LAND AND LORDSHIP, OR OF
THE KINGS AND LORDS WHO POSSESS THEM

WRITTEN BY
A SPANISH FRANCISCAN
IN THE MIDDLE OF THE XIV CENTURY

PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME
WITH NOTES

BY
MARCOS JIMÉNEZ DE LA ESPADA
IN 1877

TRANSLATED AND EDITED
BY
SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM, K.C.B.,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE HAKLUYT SOCIETY

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INTRODUCTION

THERE exist three, perhaps four¹, codices in manuscript of a work on geography and travel, written by an anonymous Franciscan Friar, a native of Spain, who tells us that he was born in 1305. Two of these texts are in the National Library at Madrid, the third is in the Royal Library. The Spanish editor has distinguished them as R, N, and S.

R is in the Royal Library and consists of 41 leaves. It is the most modern of the three.

N, the second codex, is in the National Library, and should have 67 leaves, but some are missing. All three were written in the last third of the fifteenth century, and are in quarto, with the arms or devices of all the countries mentioned, painted at the beginning of each section.

S is the best, most complete and most important. It came from the library of Don Estebanez Calderon, and is now in the "Biblioteca Nacional" at Madrid. It is complete in 49 leaves, with a parchment cover. In the initial E on the first page there is a miniature of a personage writing, in blue with a red mantle. The manuscript is believed to have belonged originally to the Infantado Library, which was incorporated into that of Osuno. The transfer is said to have been careless, and the manuscript

¹ A fourth text is mentioned in Dormer's *Progreso de la historia en el reino de Aragon* with notes by Zurita, p. 269.

then got into the hands of some bookseller who sold it to Señor Calderon.

On the authority of Don Francisco Gonzalez Vera, a very learned bibliographer, the library of the Dukes of Infantado contained the books of the poet Marquis of Santillana. Nearly all have his arms on the margin of the first page, and his portrait in the initial letter. Vera believed that the codex S belonged to the Marquis¹, and Espada, the editor, had no doubt after examining the books in the library of the Duke of Osuno, which belonged to Santillana. But he felt some doubt whether the miniature in the initial letter E was intended for him.

The binding is simple and in vellum, and on the back "*Viage del mundo con las armas de todos sus Reynos.*" R and N differ very little from S and are copied from the same original. The title on the first page is—*Libro del Conoscimiento de todos los reynos y tierras y señorios que son por el mundo, y de las señales y armas que han cada tierra y señorío.* The flags or devices of all nations are painted at the beginnings of each section or chapter.

The late Don Marcos Jiménes de la Espada, the learned and accomplished scholar to whom Spanish-American history owes so much, undertook to edit the manuscript of the anonymous Franciscan, and did so with the aid of the eminent geographer Don Francisco Coello. The work was published at Madrid in 1877 with an alphabetical index of place names and identifications so far as was possible. The flags are given on one sheet, instead of being placed at the head of each chapter: from motives of economy.

There can be no question of the date of the original manuscript, namely about 1350 to 1360, for it is largely

¹ Inigo Lopez de Mendoza, born in 1396, was created Marquis of Santillana by King Juan II of Castille in 1445. He was alike eminent as a soldier, a statesman, a scholar, and a poet. He died in 1454, and his eldest son was created Duke of Infantado.

quoted by Pierre Bontier and Jean le Verrier, the chaplains to Jean de Bethencourt, who wrote in 1404¹. Bethencourt, having reconnoitred the Canary Islands and occupied the two easternmost of them, conceived the project of exploring the African coast from Cape Boyador, and reaching the Rio del Oro of which he had heard. As it was desirable to obtain all available information, his chaplains Bontier and Verrier obtained a copy of the Franciscan's manuscript and translated the chapters relating to Africa. They were published in the work of Bontier and Verrier, edited by Bergeron.

The earlier critics of the Franciscan's narrative were only acquainted with the four chapters given by the chaplains of Bethencourt, who wrote in their chapter LVII that they omitted certain marvellous things lest their readers should think they were lies. On the strength of this passage mainly, Bergeron remarks on the inexactitude of the historical and geographical data, and on the confused geography. Peschel says that the narrative of the friar contains so many absurdities that it is like a huge joke². But he said, in another place, that the friar gives an excellent account of Melli, in the kingdom of Gotanie, which places he identifies³. Morel Fatio says that it is written from a map similar to the Catalan portolano of 1375. Such a map is not known to have existed, and the date 1375 is much too late. Mr Major, the editor of the English edition of Bontier and Verrier⁴, pronounced against the

¹ The flag of Majorca given with the bars differenced from those of Aragon, is a proof that the Franciscan wrote before 1375 when Pedro IV of Aragon annexed Majorca. (See p. 25.)

Espada gives these French versions of the Franciscan's narrative in an appendix. They are in chapters LV, LVI, LVII and LVIII of Bontier and Verrier.

² *Geschichte der Erdkunde*, p. 174 (n.).

³ *Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen*.

⁴ "The *Canarian*, or book of the conquest and conversion of the

authenticity of the Franciscan's work as a narrative of travel. Referring to what the Franciscan says about the Euphrates he is of opinion that the work is a confused compilation of the geographical traditions of the time, and a *réchauffé* of Edrisi. Here my old friend is certainly wrong, for the account of the Euphrates by the Franciscan is entirely different from that of Edrisi. The friar did not derive his information from that source. D'Avezac believed in the Franciscan's account of his having passed Cape Boyador. These critics, Bergeron, Peschel, D'Avezac and Major only knew the work from the extracts relating to Africa, given by Bontier and Verrier.

The opinions of those who had studied the whole work must have more weight. Señor Espada, the Spanish editor, a scholar of profound erudition and impartial in his judgments, came to the conclusion that the Franciscan was a traveller and not a mere compiler of traditions. Mr Beazley, who used the *Libro del Conocimiento* for his *Dawn of Modern Geography*¹, thinks that it is a record largely of an imaginary journey. Baron Nordenskiöld, in his *Periplus* came to a similar conclusion. He wrote "It must not be supposed that the Franciscan made all the journeys recorded in the *Libro del Conocimiento*."

There are obvious difficulties with regard to the theory that the Franciscan was merely a compiler. From what could he compile? Mr Major thought that his account of the Euphrates was a *réchauffé* of Edrisi, but he was mistaken². The friar was not indebted to Edrisi. But

Canaries in 1402 by Messire Jean de Bethencourt," translated and edited by R. H. Major (*Hakluyt Society*, 1872).

¹ III, 10, 416, 421, 422.

² The Franciscan's account will be found at p. 46. Edrisi wrote—"Some negroes think that this city (Kuku) is on the same Nile, others on one of its affluents, but in reality the Nile passes through the middle of the city of Kuku, and is afterwards lost over the sandy plains of the desert, and then forms lakes, exactly as the Euphrates does in Mesopotamia" (*Zaubent, Clima* 1, Sec. 3).

his period was too early for it to be possible that he could have used any of the mediæval authorities on geography. The latest date he gives is 1348¹. He may have written in 1350 or following years. His book is indeed one of the very earliest mediæval works on geography, if not the earliest. The first-known compass chart is the "Carte Pisane" of 1300. That of Carignano was drawn soon after 1300, and has some Baltic towns and islands. These and the map of Marino Sanudo (1321) alone preceded him. Angellino Dalorto's map is dated about 1330. The Laurentian Portolano² is supposed to date from 1351, but may be later. Other Portolani and maps are much later, that of the Pizigani 1367, the Catalan of Charles V of France 1375-78, the Valseca 1431, Bianca 1436, that of Fra Mauro 1457, of Benincasa 1476. There was nothing, within his reach, from which the Franciscan could pirate his narrative.

The friar claims to have visited every part of the known world. This cannot be conceded literally. But he was probably a great traveller, and he diligently collected all the geographical information he could obtain, in the various places whither his wanderings took him. At this distance of time what he actually saw cannot always be separated from what he heard.

The Franciscan was the first to mention and give the names of most of the Canary Isles, the Madeiras and Azores. He also supplies some interesting particulars, gathered on the spot, respecting the fate of Sorbone Vivaldo, when in search of his father Ugolino, the leader of the Genoese expedition of 1291 *ad partes Indiæ per mare Oceanum*. When he visited Cologne and saw the tombs of the three Kings, he objected that he had been shown their tombs in a city in China. The statements respecting Gog and Magog, originally derived from the prophet Ezekiel, were

¹ See p. 32 (*note*).

² In Baldelli's ed. of Marco Polo.

accepted by Arab geographers, while their locality was moved to the far north-east of Asia. The friar may well have heard the tradition during his travels, but his alleged residence in the castle of Magog cannot be accepted. His detailed accounts of the Guinea coast and the interior of Africa are puzzling in some respects, but, as Peschel has shown, they prove a knowledge only to be derived from information at or near the localities. This knowledge may be due to contact with members of Genoese and Venetian caravans which penetrated far into the interior from Cairo, Bugia and other points, during the fourteenth century. The Franciscan was the first to fix the locality of Prester John in Africa.

One very interesting feature of the *Libro del Conocimiento* is that the text is illustrated by the arms, flags, or devices of all the countries, in colours. There are a few differences in the three codices. This is the very earliest representation of the flags of all nations.

From a geographical point of view the work of the Franciscan is important, because he was the first to describe the Canary Islands, Madeiras and Azores; and because he was the first to give an account of Africa south of the Atlas in any detail. He gives a clear and precise definition of the famous Rio del Oro, the Niger of Ptolemy and Pliny, the Nil Gana of the Arab geographers, and the modern Senegal. He goes on to describe Sierra Leone and the Gulf of Guinea. All this is so exact that it bears the appearance of being based on personal knowledge. But the rest of his notices of equatorial Africa are confused and seem to be from hearsay.

Señor Espada made researches to ascertain the name of the anonymous Franciscan traveller, who began and ended his travels at Seville, with the assistance of Padre Fray Marcellino de Civezza, the chronicler of the Franciscan order, but without success.

The work was admirably edited by my lamented friend Don Marcos Jiménez de la Espada, and his labours leave nothing to be desired. It is well and learnedly annotated, and there is a complete alphabetical index of names with attempts at identifications, more or less successful. The notes in the present translation are nearly all those of the Spanish editor condensed. I have only added an index of place names arranged under regions, to precede the alphabetical index, another referring to matters of historical interest, and a few notes with C. R. M.

Don Marcos Jiménez de la Espada was an indefatigable editor of rare manuscripts chiefly relating to the Spanish conquest of Peru, and the civilisation of the Incas. His learning was profound, his judgment sound, his industry marvellous. To these he added a most amiable and obliging disposition, sparing no trouble to assist his friends. It was in my researches respecting the voyages of Pedro de Sarmiento especially that I found his help invaluable. My own copy of the *Libro del Conoscimiento* has inscribed, in my lamented friend's handwriting, my name "en testimonio de aprecio. M. J. de la Espada."

THIS BOOK

IS

A BOOK OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF ALL THE KINGDOMS, COUNTRIES AND LORDSHIPS THAT THERE ARE IN THE WORLD, AND OF THE ENSIGNS AND ARMS OF EACH COUNTRY AND LORDSHIP ALSO OF THE KINGS AND LORDS WHO GOVERN THEM.

In¹ the name of God the Father and Son and Holy Ghost, three individual persons in one essence. I was born in the kingdom of Castille, in the reign of the very noble King Don Fernando son of the very noble King Don Sancho², when the era of the world, according to the Hebrews, was 5065 years³, and the era of the deluge 4407⁴, and of Nebuchadnezzar of Chaldæa 2502 years⁵, and of Alexander the Great of Macedonia⁶ 1617, and of Cæsar Emperor of Rome 1343, and of Christ 1304 years⁷, and of

¹ "En el nombre" &c. This is the initial letter E referred to in the Introduction.

²

Sancho IV 1284—1295

 |

Fernando IV 1295—1312

 |

Alfonso XI 1312—1350

 |

Pedro 1350—1369

³ Creation 3761 B.C.

⁴ Deluge 3101 B.C. according to the Alphonsine Tables.

⁵ 747 B.C.

⁶ 312 B.C.

⁷ Although there is an apparent discrepancy of one between the years of the Hebrew and Christian eras quoted above, there is probably none in reality, for the Hebrew New Year (Tishri 1st) can fall on any date between Sept. 3 and Oct. 6, therefore Sept. 11 in 1304 A.D. may well have been 5065 A.M.

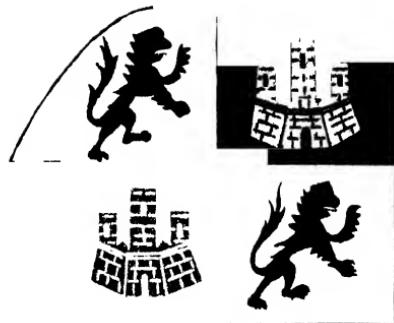
SPAIN

the Arabs 706¹, on the 11th day of the month of September. There are in the kingdom of the said King 28 cities and many other towns, castles, and villages. Three of the cities are Archbishoprics, namely Seville, Toledo, and Compostella, and 25 are Bishoprics, namely Algesiras², Cordova, Jaen, Murcia, Badajos, Soria, Ciudad Rodrigo, Zamora, Salamanca, Plasencia, Avila, Segovia, Palencia, Cuenca, Osma, Astorga, Burgos, Leon, Oviedo, Orense, Tuy, Mondoñedo, Calahorra, Siguenza³; and in this kingdom there are four principal chains of mountains. The mountains of Bizcaya which are along the coast of the western sea, and are continued by the heights of Asturias; the other chain they call the mountains of Segovia, where there are many towns and villages, the other they call the Sierra Morena, and the fourth is known as the Sierra de Segura, where two great rivers have their origin, namely the Guadalquivir, anciently called the Betis, passing by Cordova and Seville, and entering the sea at a place called Barrameda. The other river, called the Segura, flows by Murcia and enters the Mediterranean near a place called Guadamar. In this kingdom there are six great rivers, the Guadalquivir already mentioned, the Tagus which flows by Toledo and by Santarem and enters the western sea near a city they call Lisboa in the kingdom of Portugal. They call the other river Douro. It flows by Zamora, and enters the western sea near the town they call Portogallo. They call the other river Guadiana, which flows by the city of Badajos and enters the western sea at a place known as Castro Marin. The other is called the Ebro which flows

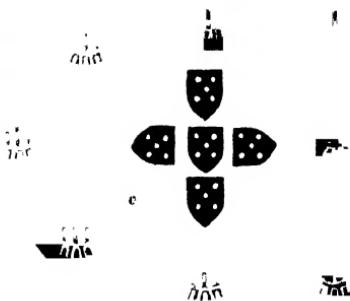
¹ 622 A.D.

² Delivered to Alfonso XI after a long siege, by Abu-l-Hasan, King of Morocco, in 1344. It would, therefore, be the most modern of the Spanish bishoprics.

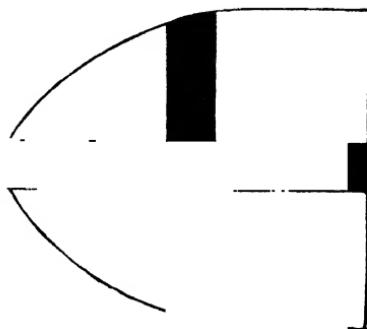
³ Silves in Algarve. Alfonso X appointed Fray Roberto to this bishopric 1242.



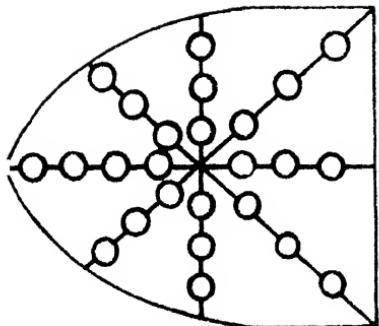
1 CASTILLE (S)



2 PORTUGAL (S)



3 BAYONNE (S)



4 NAVARRE (S)



4 NAVARRE (N)

by Tudela and Zaragoza, cities of the kingdom of Aragon, entering the Mediterranean by a city called Tortosa. Know that this kingdom of Castille and Leon has all the sea coast of the west as far as Bayona the greater, and borders on Navarre and Aragon and Granada. The ensigns of the Kings of this kingdom are a flag with two castles and two lions quarterly, like these. (See Plate I, 1.)

I departed from the kingdom of Castille and went to the kingdom of Portugal¹ where I found four large cities, Lisboa, Portogallo, Santarem and Braga, and three great rivers flow across it, the Tagus, Guadiana, and Douro already mentioned. This kingdom borders on the western sea and the kingdom of Castille and Leon. The arms of this kingdom are castles all round and *quinas* in the middle. (See Plate I, 2.)

I departed from Portugal and went by the coast of the western sea to the province of Galicia, to the port of Bayona the less², and thence to Pontevedra, and thence to Santander, and thence to Castro Urdiales and thence to Bilbao, and thence to San Sebastian, all of which is the coast land of the King of Castille. Thence I went to Bayona the greater which is in Gascony. It is seated on the western sea, near the Pyrenean mountains. The Lord of this Bayona has for his flag white with a cross red³. (See Plate I, 3.)

I left Bayona and entered Navarre, a very rich kingdom in which there are three great cities, to wit Pamplona,

¹

King Dinis 1279—1323

Affonso IV 1323—1337

Pedro I 1357—1367

² On the west coast of Galicia, near the mouth of the Miño.

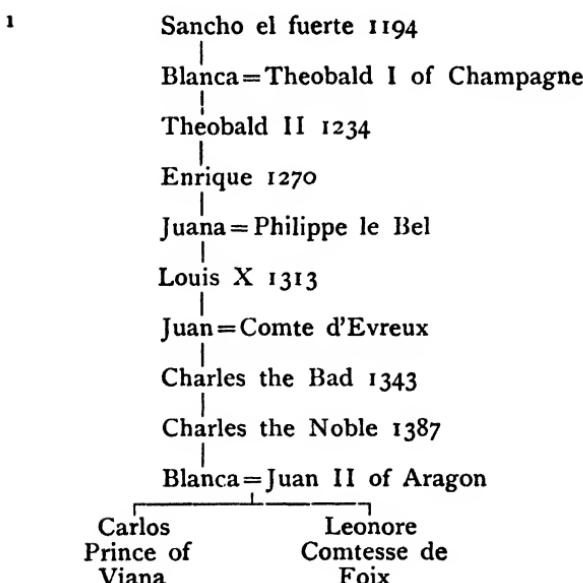
C. R. M.

³ Bayonne was then under the King of England. C. R. M.

Tudela and Estela. Three great rivers flow through it, the Ebro, Sinca, and Signe. The King of it¹ has for a sign the flag as follows². (See Plate I, 4.)

I departed from Navarre and crossed the Pyrenees which reach to the country of Ampuria, and in these mountains four great rivers have their rise. They call the first Sinca, the second Sigre, the third Giron and the fourth Ebro. On the left side of these mountains is the country of Burdeos³ and Limogines⁴ and Armeñaque⁵, and Piteos and the noble city of Tolosa⁶, where the liberal arts are studied, and the Lord of this Tolosa has for his sign a red flag with a cross of gold. (See Plate II, 5.)

I left Tolosa and turned along the coast of the country of Burdeo, and then to Rochela, a rich city of France, and thence I went to the point of Sanmae which is in the



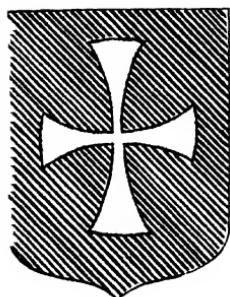
² The King of Navarre and his knights broke the chain which defended the approach to the Almohade Sultan's tent, at the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa in 1213. From that time the Kings of Navarre bore the chain on their coat of arms, and on their flag. C. R. M.

³ Bordeaux.

⁴ Limoges.

⁵ Armagnac.

Bordeaux



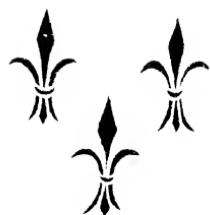
5 TOULOUSE (S)



5 TOULOUSE (R)



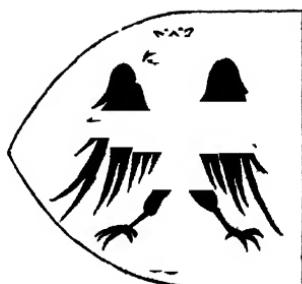
5 TOULOUSE (N)



6 FRANCE (S)



7 FLANDERS (S)



8 GERMANY (S)

province of Bretaña, thence to the Gulf of Samalo¹, and thence to the province of Normandia. All these are in the kingdom of Francia, where there are many cities, towns and villages. Leaving Normandia along the coast, I came to the Gulf of Loira into which enters a great river which they call Saina² which traverses the whole kingdom of France, and passes through the centre of the great city of Paris. It enters the sea in the Gulf of Loira, and from this gulf to Paris there are four days journey. Know that the kingdom of France borders on the Mediterranean where there is a city called Narbonne, and on the Alps of Alsace and on the coasts of Flanders, and all the coasts of Gascueña to the Pyrenees. The King of France has three fleurs de lys of gold. (See Plate II, 6.)

I left Paris and went to Roan and Chalon and thence to a city on the coast which they call Diepa in the kingdom of France, and I left it and reached a rich city called Cales which is in the province of Picardy. Know that from this Cales to the island of England is a short crossing of 8 miles³. I departed from Cales and went to the country of Flanders, to a noble city which they call Brujas⁴. The lord of that country has a flag—gold with a black lion. (See Plate II, 7.)

Thence I went along the coast to a city which they call Solanda⁵ and thence to another called Maxa⁶, and to another Leobec which are cities of Germany. Thence I passed to the great and rich city of Dodrec⁷, crossing a great river which they call Rinus, having its origin in the German Alps. This river passes by Coloña, a great city of Germany. In this city they say that the three Magian Kings are interred, who worshipped Jesus Christ in Belem. But when I travelled in the empire of Cataya I was in a

¹ St Malo.

² The Seine.

³ Leagues?

⁴ Bruges.

⁵ Zeeland.

⁶ Maastricht?

⁷ Dordrecht.

city called Solin¹ and they showed me three highly revered monuments and they were in honour of the three Magian Kings who adored Jesus Christ, and they said that they were natives of that city. In this Germany there are some very high mountains which they call the German Alps. Two rivers rise in them, one called Ruedano² which flows by a city called Leon³, and unites with another very large river coming from the Alps of Alsace. They flow past Lucdevic and Avinon⁴, a city where the Pope resides, and enter the Mediterranean Sea near a city they call Arle. These cities are in the kingdom of Proençia. They call the other river Rinus and it flows by the city of Coloñe which I have already referred to, and enters the German Sea. The other river is called Danubio. It traverses all Germany and enters the middle of the kingdom of Ungria, forming ten large islands. (Further on I will relate how they make a great lake of sweet water, in the province of Barbaria⁵ which they call Danoye⁶ Lake, near a city called Karispona⁷), and enters the province of Grimania near a city they call Tusna⁸. Afterwards the Danubio enters the province of Panonia, and goes by Patania and Ebruc and Viana⁹ and Arruzvar¹⁰, and afterwards enters the kingdom of Ungria and, crossing the whole of it, enters the greater sea by a city which they call Vesina¹¹. After that it forms a very large island. The Emperor of Germany¹² has for his device a flag—yellow with a black eagle crowned¹³. (See Plate II, 8.)

¹ According to Marco Polo the three Kings were buried at Saba, a town in Persia, 50 miles S.W. of Teheran. The Catalan map places their tombs in Eastern Turkestan. One Church legend was that they were buried in Hadramaut whence the Empress Helena had the bodies conveyed to Milan. Frederick Barbarossa removed them to Cologne.

² Rhone. ³ Lyons. ⁴ Avignon. ⁵ Bavaria.

⁶ Lake of Donauschingen. ⁷ Ratisbon. ⁸ Thur mastauf.

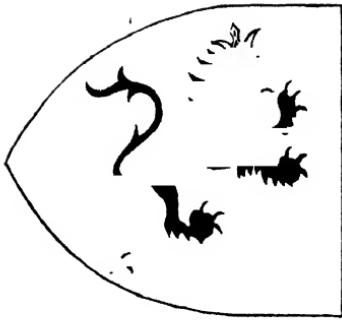
⁹ Vienna. ¹⁰ Hedervar. ¹¹ Widdin.

¹² Charles IV King of Bohemia 1349—1378, Father of the Emperors Wenceslaus and Sigismond.

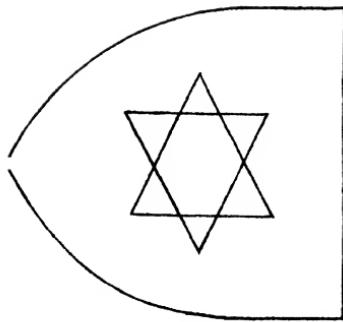
¹³ Ashmole gives the Emperor Sigismond 1376—1419 a double-headed eagle.



9 FRISIA (8)



10 BOHEMIA (8)



11 LITEFAMIA (8)



12 POLAND (8)

I departed from Colonia and went to a city called Colanda¹ in the kingdom of Frisia. I then passed over a great river which they call Albia², rising in the mountains of Boemia. Here the German Sea forms the great Gulf of Frisia, and in that gulf there are four islands. One is called Rayna³, another Erria⁴, another Finonia⁵, another Ganglante⁶. The King of Frisia's device is a flag—gold with three long black lions. (See Plate III, 9.)

I left the kingdom of Frisia and presently entered the kingdom Dacia of the Danes which is all surrounded by the German Sea⁷, and on the other side is the Gulf of Frisia, so that this kingdom only has one single entrance. In it there are twelve great cities. The largest is called ~~Bubena~~⁸, and in it they crown the Kings of Dacia. Another they call Burgalensis⁹, another Biva, another Abenbruc¹⁰, another Fandeuz¹¹, another Artuz¹², another Arens¹³, another Ardonep¹⁴, another Damesmare, another Corp¹⁵, another Dandora¹⁶, another Dasia, another Bonia. From this point to Norvega the distance is 60 miles. The King of this Dacia has for his device a flag—gold with three black¹⁷ lions. Device on the flag the same as Frisia.

I departed from the kingdom of Dacia and returned to Germany, to a city called Lubec which is in the dukedom of Xaxonia, thence to Rosgot¹⁸, and thence to Bondismaguc¹⁹ which are cities of Upper Germany, and thence to a city called Grisualdiz²⁰ on the banks of great lake called Alechon. Passing this I then went to a city called

¹ Holland.

² Elbe.

³ Romö.

⁴ Amrom.

⁵ Fannö.

⁶ Heligoland.

⁷ Baltic.

⁸ Viborg.

⁹ Borlun?

¹⁰ Abrensbok (in Holstein).

¹¹ Randers.

¹² Aarhus.

¹³ Odensee.

¹⁴ Haderslev.

¹⁵ Gottorp.

¹⁶ Donder (Sleswig).

¹⁷ Should be azure with a field or semée of hearts gules.

¹⁸ Rostock.

¹⁹ Ludershagen.

²⁰ Greifswald.

Corveric¹, thence to Escorpe² and thence to another city called Dansicha³. By this Dansicha there passes a great river called Turonie⁴ which rises in the Bohemian mountains and falls into the Sea of Germany.

In the kingdom of Boemia there are seven great cities, Grisna, Posna⁵, Sirca⁶, Noxia⁷, the largest called Praga⁸ where they crown the King of Boemia. This Praga is all surrounded by a lofty range which they call the mountains of Boemia. In the middle there is a great plateau, and in its centre is the city surrounded by a great river called Albia⁹. Another larger river also rises in those mountains called Vandalor¹⁰ near an extensive land called Avandalia¹¹. In ancient times the people of Avandalia conquered Andalusia of Spain and gave it that name. The King of Boemia has for his device a flag—white with a red lion crowned. (See Plate III, 10.)

I left BOEMIA and went to a province which they call SANT NURIO, and to another the name of which was CURCONIA and CULMAN which are great provinces between Germany and the greater sea, and though it may be that they are inhabited by Christians still they are schismatics: and I arrived at two great cities between the greater sea and the Sea of Germany called LITEFAMA and CATALANT between the greater sea and the German Sea. It is a very populous land and the King of it has for a device a white flag with this sign. (See Plate III, 11.)

I left LITEFAMA and entered the kingdom of POLONIA where there are five great cities, the largest being SANTA MARIA where they crown the kings. Another they call RINALIA, another VÇIBANT, another UNGRADIA, another VIRONA, and it is known that between the two cities of

¹ Colberg.

² Stolpe in Pomerania.

³ Danzig.

⁴ Thürne giving its name to the Vistula.

⁵ Posen?

⁶ Sieradz.

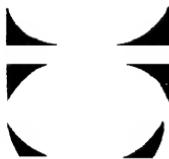
⁷ Nossen.

⁸ Prague.

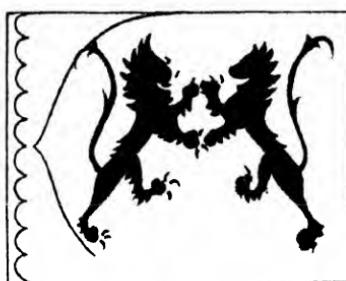
⁹ Elbe.

¹⁰ Vadahes.

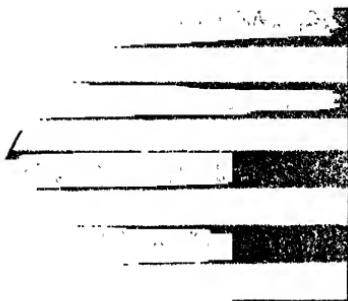
¹¹ Vandalia.



13 LEON (S)



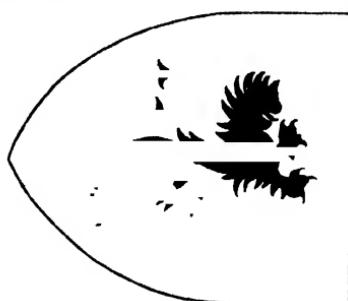
13 LEON (N)



14 SWEDEN (S)



15 GOTLANDIA (S)



15 GOTLANDIA (N)

16 NORWAY (S)

UNGRADIA and VIRONA there flows a great river which rises in a great lake, called TANAIZ, of which I shall say more further on. And they say that this river enters the German Sea, which is a gulf of the western sea. For the German Sea is a gulf which enters the western sea as far as the province of PALONIA, passing between Germany and the Norwegian mountains. Also by this PALONIA another flows: a very great river which is said to rise in the snows of the TRASMONTANA, and to form a great lake near VIRONA. The King of POLONIA has for his design a green flag with this sign in red. (See Plate III, 12.)

I left the kingdom of POLONIA and went to the kingdom of LEON which the Germans call LUMBREC¹ in which there are five great cities. They call the first LEON, another CHINA, another VASADINO, another TINEZ. It must be known that this kingdom of LEON² borders on the province of RUMENIA³, and with the kingdom of SUAVA⁴. The King has a green flag with a red cross as is here shown. (See Plate IV, 13.)

After this I turned to the other coast of the German Sea⁵, to the part of the TRASMONTANA being the land of Europe which I will mention further on. I entered a great province they call SUEVIA and found a city called RODERIN⁶ very rich and populous though the land is very cold. It has in it nine cities, to wit TARSA⁷, ANDINE⁸, CHICOBERGIS⁹, LANDIS¹⁰, YSTAT¹¹, FORMEANS¹². In this kingdom there are two great lakes, one called ESCARSE and the other ESTOCOL. The King of this SUEVIA has for his device a yellow flag with two red lions facing each other in the way as follows¹³. (See Plate IV, 14.)

¹ Lemberg.

² Galicia.

³ Livonia.

⁴ Swabia.

⁵ Baltic.

⁶ Roggerwick.

⁷ Skarsta.

⁸ Coast near Lund.

⁹ Wexio.

¹⁰ Lund.

¹¹ Istad.

¹² Soderman.

¹³ The Duke of Gueldarlund had two lions rampant combatant, but they were counter-changed or and azure.

I left the city of RODERIN and, going on board a ship, I passed to an island they call GOTLANDIA which is in the German Gulf, and on this island there is a great city called BISUY¹ in which there are ninety parishes, and the island is well peopled. There is a smaller island called OXILIA. The King of these islands has a flag of gold and purple bars. (See Plate IV, 15.)

I departed from GOTLANDIA and went to a province which is between SUEVIA and NORUEGA called GOTIA. There I found three great cities, the first ESTOCOL², another CALMAN³, and another SURDEPINCHE⁴. This city of ESTOCOL faces the German Sea, a great gulf on the shores of which there are many cities. The water of this gulf gets frozen from the cold of the TRASMONTANA. The people of this GOTIA conquered Spain and were the Lords of it for a long time. The devices of this kingdom are a yellow flag with two red lions facing each other as for Suevia.

I departed from GOTIA and ascended the lofty mountains of NORUEGA which is a very strong kingdom containing three great cities. They call the largest REGIS⁵ where they crown the kings, another is called NIDROXIA⁶, another TRONDE⁷, another TRUNBEREC⁸. In the mountains of this NORUEGA they breed many birds, *Girifaltes*, *Açores* and *falcones*: also many fierce beasts, white *javalis* and white bears. They say that a prince, son of the King of NORUEGA, conquered the country of Flanders in the time of King Arthur of Britain⁹. And be it known that this NORUEGA towards the north is uninhabited, and that the year makes one day for six months, and another six months night,

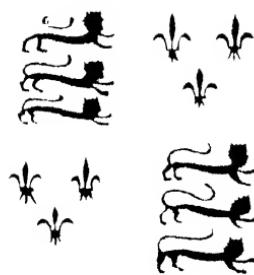
¹ Wisby. ² Stockholm. ³ Calmar. ⁴ Sonderköping.

⁵ Bergen. ⁶ Nidaros. ⁷ Trondhjem. ⁸ Tonsberg.

⁹ The Knight of the Swan rescued Beatrice, daughter of Thierry III of Cleves, from her oppressors, married her and founded a dynasty in Flanders. But the Knight was not a Norwegian.



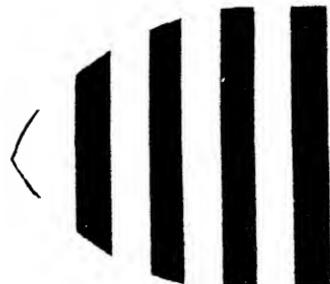
17 SCOTLAND (S)



18 ENGLAND (S)



19 GRANADA (S)



20 ARAGON (S)

and there are men who have their heads fixed on their breasts with no necks whatever, but I did not see them¹. The King of this Noruega² has for his device a flag—gold with a black lion. (See Plate IV, 16.)

I departed from Noruega in a ship of the English, and we shaped a course to the west³, and came to an island called INSOLA COLA⁴, then to one called LISTER⁵ and then we came to another called INSOLA BONDOLA⁶, and then another very large called SALANDA which is at the entrance of the Gulf of FRISA already mentioned. This island of SALANDA⁷ is very populous and has three great cities called SALANDI⁸, RISENT⁹, ESCONDIN¹⁰, ALEND¹¹. The King of this island has for his device a flag—gold with a black³ lion, as in NORUEGA.

I left the island of SALANDA in the said ship and we made a long voyage, arriving at another island called TILLE¹², and from thence we came to the island of ESCOCIA, and found in it four cities, one called DONFRES¹³, another ENERUIC¹⁴, another VERUIC¹⁵. The King¹⁶ of this ESCOCIA has for his device a red flag with three long lions of gold¹⁷. (See Plate V, 17.)

¹ This belief in people without necks is mentioned by Pliny, Solinus and others.

² The King of Norway was then Magnus Smek (1319-74) who married Blanche of Namur. His son Haakon married Margaret of Denmark and the kingdoms were united under her in 1381. Magnus Smek was also King of Sweden.

³ A mistake. A west course would not take him to Oland.

⁴ Oland. ⁵ Listerby near Carlsrona. ⁶ Bornholm. ⁷ Zealand.

⁸ Copenhagen. ⁹ Ringsted. ¹⁰ Stor Hedding. ¹¹ Lealand.

¹² Telemarken in the south of Norway.

¹³ Dumfries. ¹⁴ Edinburgh. ¹⁵ Berwick.

¹⁶ Robert Bruce 1306-1329

David Bruce 1329-1371

Robert Stuart 1371-1390

¹⁷ He gives the arms of England for Scotland. He was there in the time of David Bruce who married an English princess. He may have seen her arms on a flag in Scotland. C. R. M.

I departed from the land of ESCOCIA and came to the kingdom of INGLATERRA. Know that it is a very well populated country and that it contains eleven great cities. The largest, where they crown their King, is called LONDRES¹, and another GUNSA² where are the general studies, another ANTONA³, others BRISTOL, ARTAMUA⁴, PREMUA⁵, and MIRAFORDA⁶. In a province they call GALES there is a great city called DIRGALES which is a lordship of INGLATERRA. The King of those lands has for his arms on a flag quarterly in two quarters fleurs de lys gold on a field azure, because the King⁷ is of the house of France, and in the other two quarters in each one on a field gules three ounces gold. (See Plate V, 18.)

I left INGLATERRA in a boat and reached the island of IRLANDA which is a short crossing of a mile. They say that formerly it was called IBERNIA. Know that it is a well peopled island with a good climate, and that there are three great cities in it. The chief one, where they crown the Kings, is ESTANFORDA⁸, the others YMERIA⁹, GATAFORDA¹⁰, ROIS¹¹, and DONBELIN¹². In this island there is a great lake¹³, and they say that the lake brings good fortune, because many enchantments were made on its banks in ancient times. The King of this island has the same arms as the King of INGLATERRA.

Being in IRLANDA I sailed in a ship bound for Spain,

¹ London.

² Windsor?

³ Southampton.

⁴ Dartmouth.

⁵ Plymouth.

⁶ Milford.

⁷

Edward I 1272—1307

Edward II 1307—1327

Edward III 1327—1377

Richard II 1377—1399

⁸ Strangford.

⁹ Limerick.

¹⁰ Waterford.

¹¹ Ros.

¹² Dublin.

¹³ This LAGO AFORTUNADO is also so called in the Catalan *portulanos* and in those of Valseca (1439), and Benincasa (1467).

and went with those on that ship on the high sea, for so long that we arrived at an island called ETERNS¹ and another called ARTANIA² and another called ÇITILANT³, and another called IBERNIA⁴. All these islands are in the part where the sun sets in the month of June, and they are all peopled, well supplied and with a good climate. In this island of IBERNIA there are trees and the fruit that they bear are very fat birds. These birds are very good eating whether boiled or roasted. The men in this island are very long lived, some living 200 years. They are born and brought up in a way which makes them unable to die in the island, so that when they become very weak they are taken away and die presently. In this island there are no snakes nor vipers, nor toads, nor flies, nor spiders, nor any other venomous things. [In this IBERNIA there is an archiepiscopal city called DUBILIN⁵,] and the women are very beautiful though very simple. It is a land where there is not as much bread as you may want, but a great abundance of meat and milk. Know that this island is outside the seven climates. The King of this island has for his device the same flag—gold with a black lion—as the King of NORUEGA.

After this I departed from the island of IBERNIA in a ship, and voyaged so far over the western sea that we sighted the Cape of Finisterre, and arrived at Pontevedra in the province of Galicia. Thence I went to a town in the kingdom of Castille, as I mentioned before, which they call TARIFA. It was founded by a very powerful Arab named TARIF. Near this town ALBUAÇEN, King of all the land of the west, was defeated and conquered by the very noble King Don Alfonso of Castille, who pillaged all his tents, and took his treasures, his women, and his

¹ Faroe Isles.

² Orkneys.

³ Shetland Isles.

⁴ Iceland. An error of a copyist.

⁵ An interpolation by a copyist.

horses¹. I departed from TARIFA and went to the city of ALJEZIRA where is the rock of GIBRALTAR, being places in the dominions of the King of Castille. Thence I went to MALAGA a very luxurious city of the kingdom of GRANADA. In this kingdom there are three cities. The grandest, where they crown the Kings, is GRANADA, the others MALAGA and ALMERIA. This kingdom is bounded by the Mediterranean and the kingdom of Castille. In this kingdom there is a very lofty range of mountains called the SIERRA DE GRANADA which extends over the whole country as far as LORCA which is in the kingdom of Castille. The device of this King is a red flag with Arabic letters of gold such as MAHOMAD their prophet bore². (See Plate V, 19.)

I departed from the kingdom of Granada and went to the kingdom of Aragon, a very rich and well supplied kingdom. I found five great cities in it. The chief one, where the Kings are crowned, is ZARAGOZA, the others VALENCIA, TARRAGONA, TORTOSA and BARCELONA. The river EBRO runs through this kingdom, and the river SINCA. It is bounded by Navarre, Castille, France, and the Pyrenees. The King has for his device nine pales gules and or³. (See Plate V, 20.)

I left Barcelona and went along the coast to the country of AMPURIA and thence to the city of NARBONA which is by the shore of the Mediterranean Sea. The Lord of it has a white flag with a red cross like that of TOLOSA, and

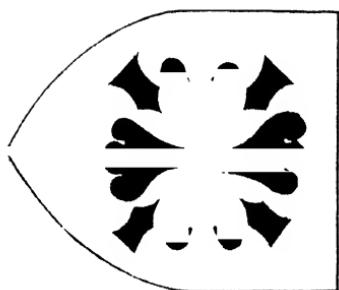
¹ This was the battle of Salado where the King of Castille, Alfonso XI, defeated Abu-l-hasan Ali King of Morocco on 28 Oct. 1340. So that our Franciscan was there some years after 1340.

C. R. M.

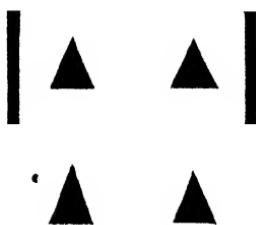
² Should be *و لا غالب الا الله*, *Wa il galib ill Allah*, "No conqueror but God."

³ The arms of Barcelona, adopted by Aragon when the heiress of that kingdom married the Barcelona Count. The shield was originally *gold*, but after a battle Raymond Berenger, Count of Barcelona, wiped his bloody fingers down it. Henceforward it was *or five pales gules*.

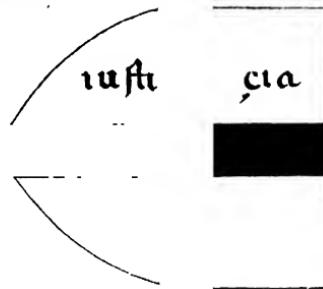
C. R. M.



21 NARBONNE (S)



21 NARBONNE (N)

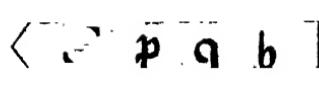


22 GENOA (S)



23 PISA (S)

23 PISA (N)



24 ROME (S)

24 ROME (N)

in each quarter a sign like this (see Plate VI, 21); for this city belonged to Don Raymondo conde de Tolosa.

I left NARBON and went to MALAGONA, thence to MONPESLER¹ where I passed over stagnant waters and crossed the river RUEDANO. Then I went to ARLE a rich and noble city which is in the PROENÇIA², and on the banks of the river RUEDANO is AVIÑON, a rich city, where resides the Court of Rome, the Pope, and Cardinals. Near is LECDUENA³ a city of the King of France. Afterwards I went to MARSELLA which is the head of LA PROENCIA, going thence by the sea coast to FRENIT⁴ and thence to NISTA⁵, and passed by MONAGO⁶ and BERENGAN⁷ and SAONA⁸. Then I ascended the mountains and down to GENOUA, a very rich city on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. The Lord of it has for his device a white flag with a red cross, and with the word JUSTICIA. (See Plate VI, 22.)

I departed from GENOUA and entered Lombardy where there are many great and rich cities. It is proper to know of MEDIOLANENSIS⁹, CLAMONA¹⁰, BOLOÑA¹¹, the abode of philosophers, PADITA¹², PANONIA¹³, PAVIA, BURGA¹⁴, RAVENA and PLAZENCIA.

I left Lombardy and came to PISA a land very fertile with a temperate climate. It has a flag gules. (See Plate VI, 23.)

Leaving Pisa I came to Tuscany in which there is a city called Florence. The Lord of it has for his device a white flag with a red cross.

I went from Tuscany to the noble city of Rome, which is the head of the empire of the Romans. A river called Tiber flows through it, which rises in the Alps of ALBERNIA¹⁵

¹ Montpelier.

² Provence.

³ Lyons.

⁴ Frainet.

⁵ Nice.

⁶ Monaco.

⁷ Albenga.

⁸ Savona.

⁹ Milan.

¹⁰ Cremona.

¹¹ Bologna.

¹² Padua.

¹³ Parma.

¹⁴ Bergamo.

¹⁵ The Apennines.

and flows by the Sea of ANTONA¹, and the patrimony, entering the sea, half land, at the port of Rome. From these mountains of ALBERNIA comes another very great river called Arno, which flows through Tuscany to Florence and falls into the Sea of Pisa. The devices of Rome are a red flag with a gold bar on which are letters. (See Plate VI, 24.) Round this city of Rome are the SANTA SEBRA, and other cities OSTIA, TARAÇONA², GAERA³, MONDRAGON⁴. Know that Rome, Pisa, Tuscany, and the lands of the principality are between the Mediterranean Sea and the Gulf of Venice. These are the arms of Rome. (See Plate VI, 24.)

I left Rome, went to the ROMANA and the principality, and arrived at Naples, a very luxurious, well supplied, and pleasant land in which are the provinces of PULLA⁵, and CALABRIA. There are many rich cities, the principal ones being SURENTI⁶, SALERNO, POLICASTRO, STALEA⁷, REZO⁸, GIRAZO⁹, COTRUN¹⁰, TARANTO, ENTRANTO, BRENDOZO¹¹, MONAPOLI, VAR, BARLETO, MONFRODOYE, PESCARA, ZCHILAZO¹². The King of Naples has for his device a purple flag with gold fleurs de lys, for he is of the House of France. Above is a red slip which they call a label¹³. (See Plate VII, 25.)

I departed from Naples and went over to the island of Sicily, a short passage. It is very luxurious and well supplied. There are in it eight large cities, namely MEÇINA, CATANIA, ÇARAGOÇA¹⁴, GIRENTI¹⁵, TRAPANA¹⁶, PALERMO, CAFALLU¹⁷, PARI¹⁸ and ELREY. This Sicily has a flag parted per saltire, two quarters argent with eagles sable, the other two bars gules and or, for the King is of the House of Aragon. (See Plate VII, 26.)

¹ Ancona.

² Terracina.

³ Gaeta.

⁴ Monte Dracone.

⁵ Apulia.

⁶ Sorrento.

⁷ Scalea.

⁸ Reggio.

⁹ Girace.

¹⁰ Cotrone.

¹¹ Brindisi.

¹² Squillace.

¹³ Purpure semée de fleurs de lys or, a label gules.

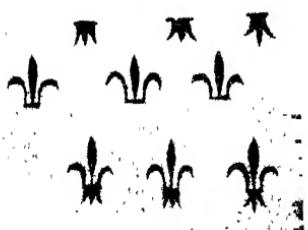
¹⁴ Syracuse.

¹⁵ Gирgentи.

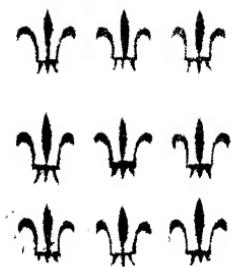
¹⁶ Trapani.

¹⁷ Cefalu.

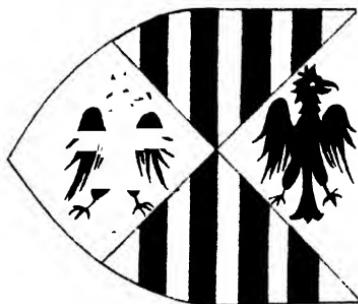
¹⁸ Patti.



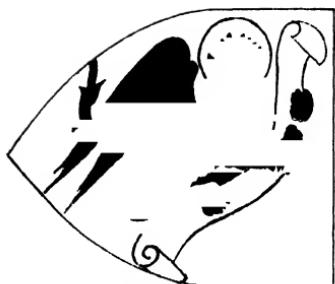
25 NAPLES (S)



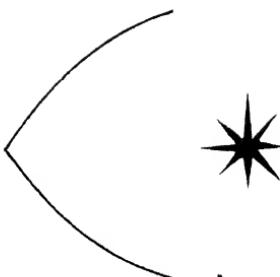
25 NAPLES (N)



26 SICILY (S)



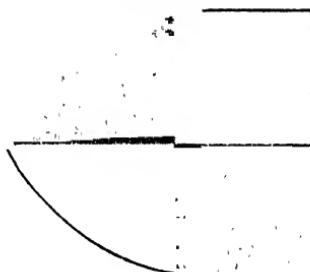
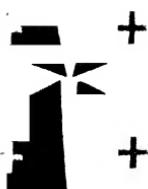
27 VENICE (S)



28 ESCLAVONIA (S)



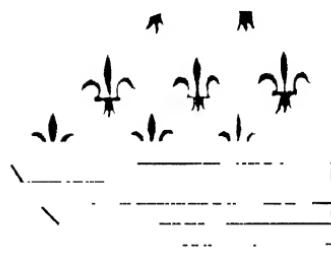
29 BOXINA (S)



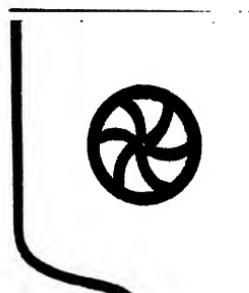
30 NARENT (S)

30 NARENT (N)

30 NARENT (R)



31 HUNGARY (S)



32 MOREA (N)

33 MOREA (R)

Here in Sicily I went on board a galley and returned to the coast of Naples, to GIRAZO¹, going thence to the city of ENTRANTO which is at the end of the Gulf of Venice. I went thence to BRANDIZA². Then, taking the left side of the gulf, by Naples, I went by PESCARA, ANTONA³, and RAVENA to the city of VENEÇIA which is at the head of the gulf on the sea. It is bounded by Lombardy and the Sea of ANTON, and by the land of the patrimony, and to the east by ESCLAVONIA. The Lord of this Venice has for his flag—argent, a winged lion gules like the lion of St Mark. (See Plate VII, 27.)

I departed from Veneçia in the same galley and coasted along the side of ESCLAVONIA passing by a city called AQUYLEA⁴, and another called TRIESA⁵. Thence I went to PARENZO, and arrived at a city they call SENA which is in ESCLAVONIA and another called JARA⁶. The King of this ESCLAVONIA has for his device a yellow flag in halves, the red half near the hoist has a white star and the other half is yellow. (See Plates VII, 28 and VIII, 29.)

In the kingdom of ESCLAVONIA there is a very high mountain which is called BOXINA⁷ where four rivers rise. One is called SAR⁸, another RABA⁹, another UR and another RABEZA¹⁰. All these rivers enter the kingdom of UNGRIA and unite with the great river Danube which rises in the Alps of Germany. Now this land of BOXINA¹¹ marches with Germany and PANONIA and UNGRIA, and the mountains are in its centre, and they are mountains well peopled, with a well supplied land, but they are not Catholic Christians, and the King of these mountains has the same arms as those of the King of ESCLAVONIA.

¹ Gerace.

² Brindisi.

³ Ancona.

⁴ Aquilea.

⁵ Trieste.

⁶ Zara.

⁷ Bosnia.

⁸ Save.

⁹ Raab.

¹⁰ Tributary of the Raab.

¹¹ Bosnia.

I departed from BOXINA and went along the coast to the city of JARA, thence to SINBOCHON¹ and thence to NARENT². The King of this land has for his device a flag quarterly purpure and argent. (See Plate VIII, 30.)

With this NARENT there marches a city called DULCECNO³ which, with the adjacent mountainous country is very pleasant and well supplied. With this kingdom of AÇERUYA marches the kingdom of BURGARIA and the kingdom of DARAZE⁴ which are in the province of ESCLAVONIA. In these mountains two very great rivers have their rise, one called DRANOYA⁵, the other PIRUS⁶, which flow into the kingdom of UNGRIA, falling into the great river Danube and forming in UNGRIA ten islands. They call the first UNGRIA LA MAYOR whence the kingdom of UNGRIA took its name. The next they call JAURIN⁷, the next BUDA, the next FIRMIA⁸, the next SIGNA⁹, the next MAÇESNO¹⁰, the next DRINAGO, the next PÒSGA¹¹, the next UNGRIA LA MENOR, the next SERVIA. All the rivers that form these islands enter the great sea near a city called VEÇINA¹² of which I will write further on. Know that in this UNGRIA there are many rich cities, to wit UNGRIA, ÇEUANA¹³, CASOC¹⁴, BIUER¹⁵, CASTRO, FERRUN, JAURIN, SERVIA, STRUGONUM, BAGAMOS, BEAC, DRINAGO, SALADINO, Comoru Bahryvaei Bach Varasdin MYRRIU, and many others. This kingdom of UNGRIA Eszeln marches with Greece and Germany, Esclavonia, and Bolonia and Burgaria. The flag of this kingdom is parted

¹ Sebenico in Dalmatia.

² In Dalmatia at the mouth of the Narenta.

³ Dulcigno. ⁴ Durazzo. ⁵ Drave.

⁶ Epirus or Drina. ⁷ Yaravin. ⁸ Sirenia.

⁹ Sigretinez. ¹⁰ Mannersdorf.

¹¹ Posga between Save and Drave.

¹² Widdin. ¹³ Shonac. ¹⁴ Caschow.

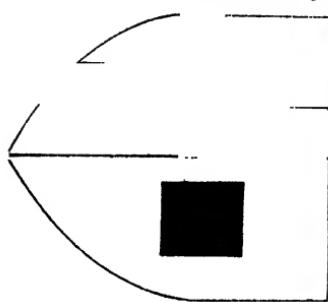
¹⁵ Biwor on the Danube.



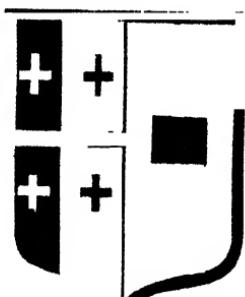
34 RHODES (N)



35 SATALIA (S)



35 SATALIA (N)



36 TURQUIA (S)

36 TURQUIA (N)

36 TURQUIA (R)



37 CORINCHO (S)

HUNGARY

per fess, upper half with fleurs de lys of France because the King is of the House of France¹, the lower half bars gules and argent. (See Plate VIII, 31.)

I departed from the kingdom of Hungary and went along the coast to a city called DURAZO. There I took ship and proceeded to the island of the MOREA. In it there are seven great cities, to wit TRAREOZA, PATRAS, CORANTO², NEAPOLI³, MARBAXA, COLON, MUTAM.

I left the island of the MOREA and went to the island of RODAS where there is a rich city called CRETA. This island belongs to the order of St John. (See Plates VIII, 32 and IX, 34.)

I left the island of Rhodes and went to the island of Candia, and thence to another island they call Negropont which the Venetians conquered. I left the entrance to the greater sea and Constantinople, which I will describe further on, to my left, and went to the city they call SATALIA of Greek Christians. This SATALIA is part of the province of NATURI⁴. The King of this SATALIA has for his device a flag with bars wavy argent and purpure and over all the sign of Solomon's seal. (See Plate IX, 35.)

The city of Satalia and Sinbichon, and others as far as the lesser Armenia, are all in the province of TURQUIA which was called, in ancient times, Asia Minor. In it there are many lordships and provinces which it would be hard to enumerate, for this TURQUIA extends to the greater sea, and be it known that it is a very rich land, well supplied with all goods. The King of this province has this flag for a device. (See Plate IX, 36.)

I went along the coast of this TURQUIA to a city they call CANDEBOR⁵ and thence to another called ANTROÇETA

¹ Louis I of Hungary (1342-1382) came, in the male line, from Charles of Anjou, brother of St Louis.

² Corinth.

³ Nauplia.

⁴ Anatolia.

⁵ Alaya.

and thence to CORINCHO¹. And this TURQUIA is divided into many provinces, CAPADOCIA, FELICIA, BOESCHIA, VITILIA, GALA, ÇIALIDIA, FRIGIA where is TROYA, PANFILIA, ISAURIA. The King of this land has a black flag with five white crosses. (See Plate IX, 37.)

I departed from this Corincho and went to the city they call FERADELFIN or FERADELFIN² which marches on that of Troy which, in ancient times, King Menelaus of Greece destroyed. Troy was the head of all that Asia Minor which they now call TURQUIA, and its device is a flag half white, with a red cross, the other half yellow with a red square³. (See Plate X, 38.)

In this TURQUIO there is another province they call CUNIO⁴ in which there is a rich city called CUNYO with much territory, and the King has a flag with bars wavy argent and gules. (See Plate X, 39.)

There is also another province called SAUASTO⁵ anciently SAUASCO from a city of that name which was the head of all the cities. This city of SAUASCO was the ancient SAMARIA, though now it is SAUASCO head of the kingdom with a white flag having five red crosses. (See Plate X, 40.)

In this TURQUIA there are two cities in the parts of Armenia the less, the one called CHONTAY⁶ and the other SILIA⁷. I left them and entered Armenia the less, which is all surrounded by very high mountains, called the mountains of Armenia, and within the mountains there is a plain country in which there are 360 towns and villages and castles. On the shores of the Mediterranean Sea in the place where it ends, you must know that anciently this Armenia was called the island of COLCOS. For in this Armenia an arm of the sea enters, in which there is a small

¹ Kongos.

² Phrygia.

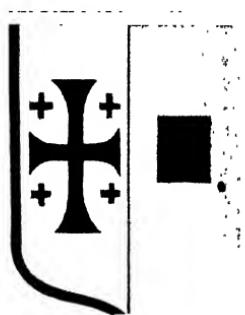
³ See ante.

⁴ Iconium.

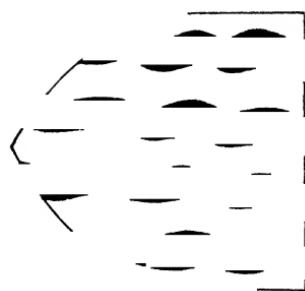
⁵ Sebastia or Siwas.

⁶ ?

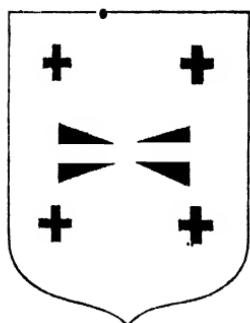
⁷ Cilicia.



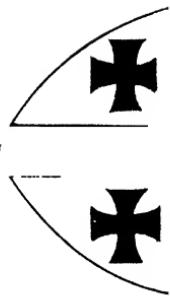
38 CUNIO (S)



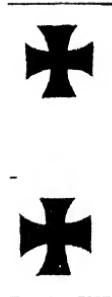
39 TURQUIA (S)



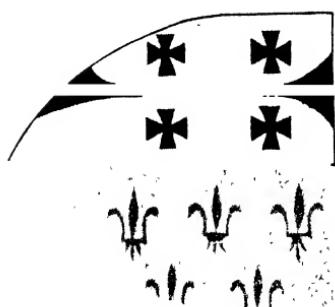
40 SAUASCO (S)



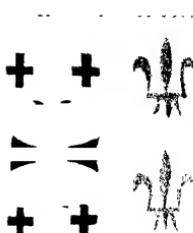
40 SAUASCO (R)



40 SAUASCO (N)



41 ARMENIA THE LESS (S)



42 CYPRUS (S)

island called PORTO BONEL¹, and here was the temple to the enchanted golden sheep, which bewitched Jason the Greek. Within Armenia there are four great cities, to wit LAISO, CURQUO, AIRSO and SUÇIA.

After this Armenia is the island CHIPRE and in this Chipre there are four great cities, Famagosta, Nycroxia², Lamiss³, and Bafa. The King of CHIPRE has for his design a flag parted per pale argent five crosses gules and purpure two fleurs de lys palewise, because he is of the House of France⁴. (See Plate X, 41, 42.)

I left CHIPRE at a point they call the point of SANTANDER, and arrived at ALIXANDRETA and thence to ANTIOCHA a very noble city of Syria. The French took it when they conquered Syria. In ancient times it was called REPELETA⁵. Thence I went to SOLIN and TORTOSA⁶ and the Syrian TRIPUL. It was SOLIN that was taken by Don Remondo Count of Tolosa, father of Don Alfonso Emperor of Spain⁷. Thence I went to EBORUT⁸, and thence to the city of ACRE, which was held by the Friars of St John. I then went to ÇESARIA and to ESCALONA⁹. They say that in ancient times it was called PALESTINA. Thence I went to the port of JAFA where are the pilgrims for Jerusalem. Know that there are these cities in Syria and many other towns and villages, and five high mountains. The first is called the mountain of LIBANO where rise two rivers, one called JOR and the other DAN, and they unite to form the JORDAN. This land where the JORDAN flows was anciently called TIBERIA and afterwards SIRIA. It flows through the centre of SURIA

¹ In the Gulf of Alexandretta. ² Nicrosia.

³ Limasol. ⁴ Hugh de Lusignon King of Cyprus.

⁵ Seleucia Pieria. ⁶ Tarsus

⁷ Father of Alphonse Comte de Toulouse, not of Alphonso VII (Emperor) of Castille.

⁸ Beirut. ⁹ Ascalon.

and forms two large lakes, one called the Dead Sea, and the other the Sea of Galilee. They affirm that in these two lakes there were two cities called SODOMA and GOMORRA, and in these two lakes the river sinks under ground and does not appear again. The mountains are ERMON, GALAT, ABRAREN and SEYR. Know that in this SURIA is the city of IHERUSALEM which was sanctified by the holy temple which Salomon built there, and was consecrated by the blood of IHESU CHRISTO. This land of IHERUSALEM was anciently called CANANEA after CAN son of NOE. Afterwards it had the name of JUDEA after JUDA son of JACO. Know that this province was taken by the French when they made the conquests beyond seas. The device of this province is a white flag with red crosses, like this¹. (See Plate XI, 43.)

SURIA marches with the land of JAFET and this JAFET borders on the very rich city of DAMASCO, well supplied with all things. Near this DAMASCO flows the river EUFRATES and formerly it was called LAIRAG². The King has a yellow flag with a white moon. (See Plate XI, 44.)

EGIPTO borders on SURIA. Anciently it was called EXIA. I came along the coast to a port which they call the port of LA RISA, thence to the port of DESCRION, thence to TENEXE which is in EGYPTO, and I took the road to the west and came to DAMIATA a noble city surrounded by the river NILUS. Know that here the King of France was defeated and a prisoner when he went to make conquest beyond sea³. On the banks of this river NILUS is situated the great city ALCAIRA⁴ where the Kings of EGIPTO are crowned, and here was crowned MELIC NASCAR, the Lord

¹ The arms of Jerusalem are metal on metal: argent a cross potent or between four lesser crosses or. These five crosses gules have no other authority. C. R. M.

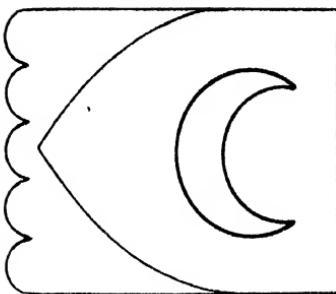
² Irak.

³ Louis IX at Massura near Damietta 5 April 1250. C. R. M.

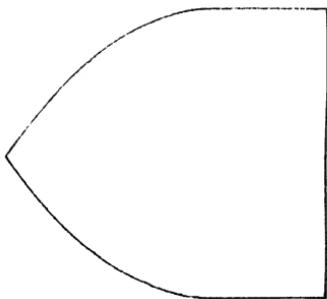
⁴ Cairo.



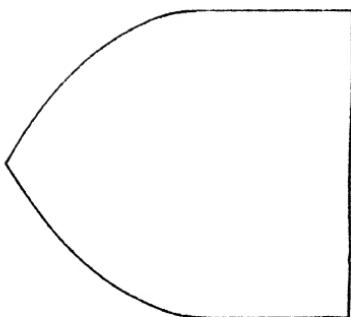
• 43 JERSUALEM (S)



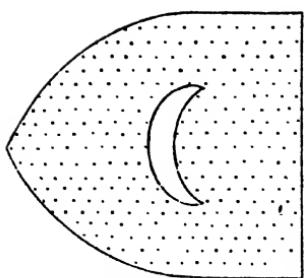
44 DAMASCUS (S)



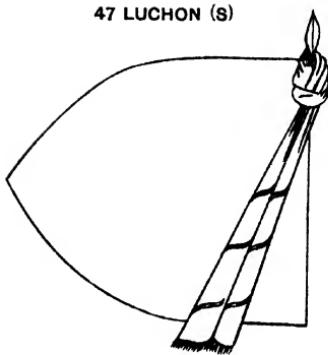
45 EGYPT (S)



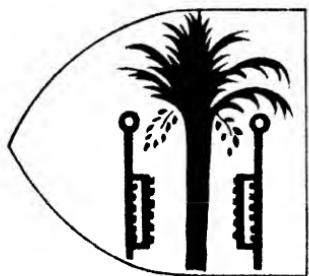
46 ALEXANDRIA (S)



47 LUCHON (S)



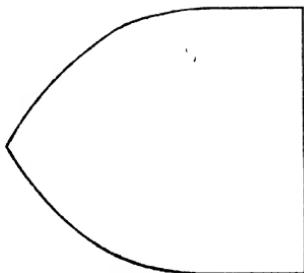
48 TOLOMETA (S)



49 TRIPUL (S)



49 TRIPUL (R)



50 AFRICA (S)

of the great Turks whom they call the Soldan of EGIPTO¹, and in this ALCAIRA there are four towns. The first is called ALCAIRA, the second BABILONIA because it was peopled by those who escaped from the destruction of BABILONIA, the third RODA, the fourth LAJUZA. The device of this kingdom is a white flag with a blue moon. (See Plate XI, 45.)

I left ALCAIRA and went to the coast where is the city of ALEXANDRIA which is noble and rich. From this ALEXANDRIA to the isle of ROXETO² the distance is ten leagues all peopled with villages. The King of this ALEXANDRIA has for his device a yellow flag and in the middle a black wheel in which a grey lion. (See Plate XI, 46.)

I departed from Alexandria and went by the coast to the port of RIBAS ALUAS³, thence to a city called LUCHON⁴ where the King has a yellow flag with a white moon. (See Plate XII, 47.)

Leaving LUCHON I came to the city of TARABUC⁵. Thence I came to MON DE BARCAS and BONA ANDREA⁶ which is in BERBERIA, and thence to TOLOMETTA on the sea shore. The King has for a device a white flag with a yellow sash on a lance. (See Plate XII, 48.)

From TOLOMETTA I went to BREMCHON⁷ and to ZUNARA⁸. At ZUNARA the sea forms a great gulf called the Gulf of SCIN⁹ and on the borders of this ZUNARA are the clear mountains¹⁰ which the ancients called CARENA, of which we shall speak further on, when we treat of the mainland. I departed from the Gulf of SCIN and came to PUERTO

¹ Al Melek Nasser son of Kelun Malek Almanzor succeeded in 1291. He was called Lord of the great Turks after he defeated the Mongols near Damascus in 1303. He died 1341.

² Rosetta. ³ Ripe Albi. ⁴ Lucha. ⁵ Trabuch.

⁶ Bonandrea. ⁷ Bengazi, the ancient Berenice.

⁸ Zanara in the Gulf of Syrtis.

⁹ The Great Syrtis.

¹⁰ Montes Claros.

MAGRO¹ and thence to TRIPUL of BERBERIA. It is called TRIPUL because it is bounded by the TRPLICANA² mountains. This TRIPUL is a rich city and the King of it has for his device a white flag with a green palm tree and two red keys. (See Plate XII, 49.)

I went from TRIPUL to RAHASA³, CAPIZ⁴ and FAQUIZ⁵, and thence to AFRICA a rich city. Know that twenty-six miles from this AFRICA⁶ there is a great tower called LIGEM; and from this tower LIGEM to ALCAIRAHUAN there are forty miles. At this ALCAIRAHUAN the King of all Africa towards the west, named ALBOHAÇEM, was defeated, and all his tents were pillaged⁷. The King of Africa has for his device a white flag with a purple moon. (See Plate XII, 50.)

I went thence to Çuçia⁸ and thence to TUNEZ which is a great and rich city well supplied with all things, and is the head of all BERBERIA. The flag of the King is white with a black moon. (See Plate XII, 51.)

After this TUNEZ I went to the island of ÇERDEÑA which is a great land in which there are two high mountains, one called MONT BARUARIA and the other MONT ARBOLEA. The King of ÇERDEÑA has the bars of Aragon on his flag.

After ÇERDEÑA there is another island called CORÇEGA. It has a white flag with a red cross because it was taken by the Genoese, for which reason the Catalans are at war with them.

Thence I went to BONA⁹ where St Augustine was Bishop.

¹ Mouth of the river Magra, ancient Cyniphus.

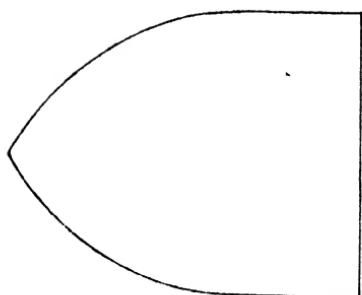
² Montes Triplicana D'Huar-el-Jebel. ³ Ras Majabes.

⁴ Gabes. ⁵ Alfaques. ⁶ Almahadia in Tunis.

⁷ The defeat of Abu-l-hasan Ali near Kairwan by Ahmed, a descendant of the Almohades, took place in 1348. This is the latest date given by the Franciscan.

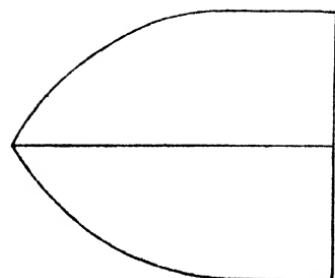
⁸ El Sus, the Roman Hadrumetum. It was destroyed by the Vandals but restored by Justinian. It was again destroyed by Okba, who used the ruins for building Kairwan. It is now again a flourishing town.

⁹ The old name was Hippo.

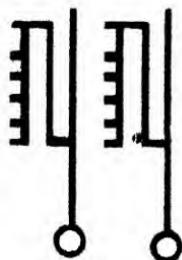


51 TUNIS (S)

55 MAJORCA (S)



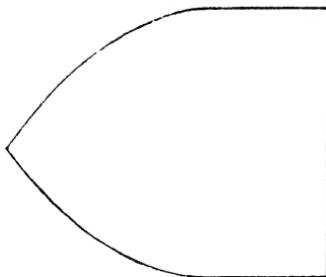
52 CONSTANTINA (S)



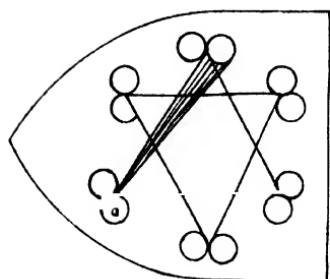
56 CEUTA (S)



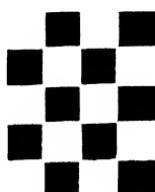
53 BUGIA (S)



57 FEZ (S)



54 BRISCHAN (S)



58 MOROCCO (S)

It is a rich city. The King of it has a white flag with a black moon. (See Plate XIII, 51.)

I departed from BONA and went to the city of CONSTANTINA¹ which is all surrounded by a river. The King has a flag parted per fess white and yellow. (See Plate XIII, 52.)

I left CONSTANTINA and came to a city which is called ASBORAS², thence to ALCOM³ and GIGAR⁴ until I arrived at BUGIA. It is a very strong and ancient city. The King has for his device a red flag with a yellow cross bow. (See Plate XIII, 53.)

I went from BUGIA to ARGUER⁵, thence to BRISCHAN⁶ a city on the sea coast. The King of it has a white flag with a sign like this. (See Plate XIII, 54.)

I departed from BRISCHAN and went to the island of MAYORCAS in which there is a noble, rich, and well supplied city. The King has for his device a flag with bars vert and sable⁷. (See Plate XIII, 55.)

From MAYORCAS I turned to the coast and went to TENSSE, ALGEZER, MAGANGA and ORAN, and thence to SERSEL which is in the kingdom of TREMEÇEN, between the Mediterranean Sea and the mountains of CARENA called the clear mountains. Know that in this TREMEÇEN they killed the King of the west named BEACOB⁸. The King of TREMEÇEN has for his device a flag, white with a blue moon.

I departed from TREMEÇEN and entered NUMEDIA as

¹ After the civil war with Maxentius, Constantine restored the town (A.D. 311) which received his name.

² Estora.

³ Collo.

⁴ Gigeri.

⁵ Algiers.

⁶ Briskara.

⁷ The bars of the Kings of Majorca differed in colour from those of Aragon. In 1375 the King of Aragon annexed Majorca. This is a proof that the Franciscan wrote before 1375. Probably in 1350 to 1360. The copy in the Madrid library must also have been written before 1375. C. R. M.

⁸ Abu Yakub Yusuf Almansor, second of the Beni Merini Kings, contended with Abu Said King of Tremeçen in 1307. Abu Yakub was murdered by a slave.

far as the river of MULUYA¹, thence to ALCUDIA and MOCENA and BEDIZ² until I arrived at the strong city of ÇEPTA³. Know that ÇEPTA is opposite to ALGEZIRA and GIBRALTAR, places of the King of Spain. The gulf of the sea called the strait of AZOCAQUE passes between ÇEPTA and GIBRALTAR. The King of this city has for his design a red flag with two white keys. (See Plate XIII, 56.)

I departed from ÇEPTA and went to the noble city of FEZ where the Kings of the BENA MARIN always reside⁴. There runs past it a river called FEXE which rises in the clear mountains, and falls into the western sea near a city called ÇALE⁵. At FEZ their Kings are crowned and reside, and they have a flag all white⁶. (See Plate XIII, 57.)

I departed from FEZ which was anciently called COTAMANFEZ, and went to MIQUYNEZ⁷ and to RIBATE⁸ and then turned to TANJAR⁹ on the sea coast, then to ARZILA, along the coast RAXY and ÇALE a city on the sea coast where they bury their Kings. Thence I went to NIFE and AZAMOR and ÇAFI where a river enters the sea called GOX¹⁰, rising in the clear mountains (*Montes Claros*). Know that in this province is the very noble city of MARRUECOS which used to be called CARTAGU the great¹¹. A Consul of Rome named Scipio Africanus conquered it in the time of the sovereignty of the Romans. Afterwards the Goths who were Lords of Spain were the sovereigns here¹². The King of MARRUECOS¹³ has for his device a red flag with a chess board black and white. (See Plate XIII, 58.)

After this I departed and went to ADMET a very ancient

¹ Mellila.

² Peñon de Velez.

³ Ceuta. ⁴ Kings of the lineage of Beni Merin. ⁵ Sabe.

⁶ The Beni Merini dynasty ruled at Fez from 1269 to 1550.

⁷ Mequinez. ⁸ Rabat. ⁹ Tangiers. ¹⁰ Wadi Tensift.

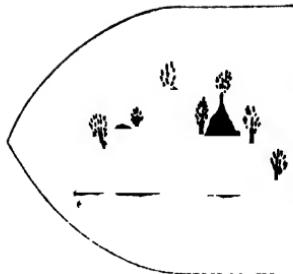
¹¹ A mistake, confounding Morocco with Tunis. C. R. M.

¹² The Vandals under Genseric, who reigned 427 to 477, crossed the Strait of Gibraltar, in 429, and conquered all Mauritania. C. R. M.

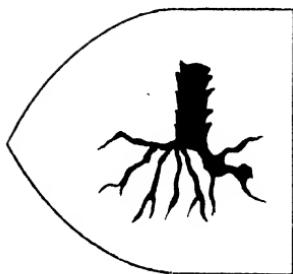
¹³ Marakesh or Morocco was founded by Yusuf ibn Tashfin, first of the Almoravide dynasty, in 1072.



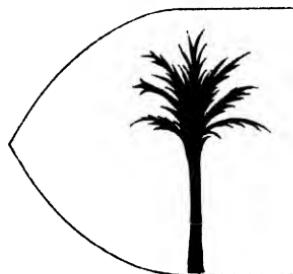
59 SUSIA (S)



63 GUINEA (S)



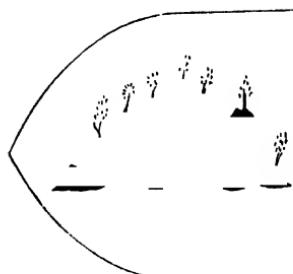
60 SULGUMENÇA (S)



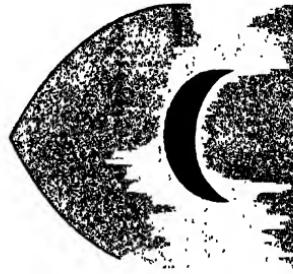
64 ORGANA (S)



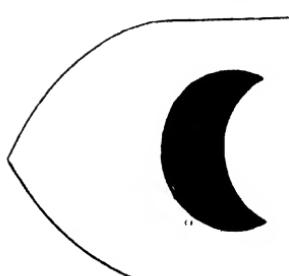
64 ORGANA (N)



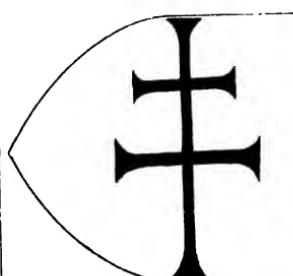
61 TOCORON (S)



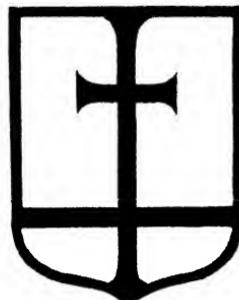
65 TREMEÇEN (S)



62 BUDA (S)



66 DONGOLA (S)



68 DONGOLA (N)

city in which BENABBIT King of Seville and his wife ROMAIQUIA are buried¹. Thence I went to ÇAFI and to MODOGOR ports of the western sea. Then I climbed the mountains of ÇUÇIA LA-ALTA which is a country well supplied with everything. These mountains are very high and it is a most dangerous land, for there are not more than two very perilous passes. The King MYRAMAMOLIN escaped to these mountains when he was defeated by the MARINIS². Now this ÇUÇIA belongs to the lineage of the MIRAMAMOLYN, and the King has for his device a flag —white with a black lion. (See Plate XIV, 59.)

Know that with this ÇUÇIA³ commence the clear mountains which the Christians call ATALANES and the ancient name was CARENA⁴. They are 2665 miles in length, which makes 891 leagues and two thirds.

I departed from ÇUÇIA and entered GAZULA⁵ a fine province surrounded by lofty mountains. It is well supplied with provisions and water, but is very cold. Know that it is a place where the sun sets in the month of December, and owing to this it is cold in summer, and warm in winter. The inhabitants never wanted to have a King, but they have a Judge and are very decent people. I left GAZULA and went to the sea coast to a port called ZAMATANA⁶ where is the Cape of NA on the western sea. It is a Nun

¹ Almutamed-ala-Illah. His sepulchre was at Aghmat. He was the son of Abu Amru Abbed, and was born at Beja in Algarve in 1040. He succeeded as King of Seville in 1069, and was dethroned by the Almoravides in 1091 and banished to Africa with his family. He was sent to the castle of Aghmat with his wife and sons, where he died in 1095. His wife was Itimad first called Romeykiyyah.

² The descendants of the Almohades in Morocco, as soon as they knew of the death of Abu-l-hasan Ali As-said the Miramamolin, who was slain before Tremeçen in 1248, raised up a Moor named Almortada to be Miramamolin. He and the Almohades fought a battle with the Beni Merini at Mequinez, and were defeated. The Miramamolin then fled to Sus.

³ El Sus.

⁴ Atlas mountains.

⁵ Djezula, ancient Getulia.

⁶ Samota.

desert land with bad cruel people who live on the shore. I went along the coast, always in a *panfilo*¹, until I arrived at the Cape of San Bin. All the coast was uninhabited there

Port of Saubrun

being neither city, town, nor village. I went along the coast for a very great distance, traversing the uninhabited sandy beaches until I arrived at the land of the negroes, at a cape they call BUYDER², where is the King of GUYNOA near the sea. There I found Moors and Jews. Know that from this Cape of BUYDER to the river DEL ORO³ there are 370 miles, all uninhabited land. From this place the *panfilo* turned. I stayed some time, and went to see the lost islands which were called by TOLOMEO the islands of LA CARIDAD⁴. Know that from the Cape of BUYDER to the first island, the distance is 110 miles.

I embarked in a *leño*⁵ with some Moors and we arrived at the first island which they call GRESA⁶. Then we came to the island of LANÇAROTE and they gave it that name because the inhabitants killed a Genoese of that name. Thence I went to another island called BEZIMARIN⁷, and another RACHAN⁸. There is another ALEGRAÇA, another UEGIMAR⁹, another FORTE VENTURA, another CANARIA. I went to another island called TENERIFE, and another they call the ISLA DEL INFIERNO, another CUMERA, another

¹ A galley used in the middle ages in the Mediterranean with one row of oars, and usually two masts. C. R. M.

² Boyador.

³ Senegal.

⁴ The Atlantic Islands were known as the *Islas Perdidas* or *de la Caridad* the *Kalidat* of the Arab geographers. The Franciscan preceded all the old Portolani in his account of them. Moors, Spaniards and Genoese frequented them long before the Portuguese.

⁵ Leño (lignum) wood, a generic name for all vessels. C. R. M.

⁶ Graciosa, badly copied.

⁷ Vachi-marini Isla de los Lobos.

⁸ Roque del Este.

⁹ Not in two of the texts. Same as Benimarin. Mistake of the copyist, or Guimara in Tenerife.

FERRO, another ARAGANIA¹, another SALVAJE, another DESIERTA, another LECMANE², another PUERTO SANTO, another LOBO, another CABRAS, another BRASIL³, another COLUMBARIA⁴, another VENTURA⁵, another SAN JORGE, another CONEJOS⁶, another CUERVO MARINES, so that altogether there are 25 islands.

I returned to the Cape of BUYDER whence I had started, and went by the ZAHARA with some Moors who were taking gold to the King of Guinea on camels. We came to some very great and high mountains in the middle of the ZAHARA which they call ZICHIALHAMERA⁷ and afterwards we travelled a very great distance over the ZAHARA until we came to another mountain⁸ called INFURENT⁹. Here I parted from those Moors, and joined some others who came to ALGARVE. I went with them, over the ZAHARA, until we reached MASCAROTE¹⁰, a town of the BENAMARIN King which is at the foot of the mountains of ÇUÇIA¹¹. There I stayed for some time, and then went to SULGUMENÇA¹², a rich city in the ZAHARA, near a river which comes from the clear mountains. The King of it has for his device a white flag with the root of a green palm tree, in this manner. (See Plate XIV, 60.)

I departed from SULGUMENÇA and went six days journey, over an inhabited country to the RIO DE DARA¹³. The country is well peopled and supplied with provisions.

¹ Aragones, a place in Gran Canaria.

² Madeira. On the portolani of Andres Bianca and Benincasa is Lecname.

³ Terceira.

⁴ Rico of the Azores.

⁵ Corvo of the Azores.

⁶ Fayal on portolano of Benincasa.

⁷ Cequia el Hamara, Sekiet el Homre.

⁸ Oasis.

⁹ Zefran.

¹⁰ Mascarota at the foot of the Atlas.

¹¹ Sus.

¹² Segelmessa of Leo A., now Taflet. The ancient town of Segelmessa is a ruin. Edrisi mentions it. Taflet is not mentioned earlier than the sixteenth century. C. R. M.

¹³ El Drau : near the pass over the Atlas to El Sus. C. R. M.

MAGUER is in the ZAHARA and I left the RIO DE DARA with some Moors who were going to GUYNOA. I went with them over the ZAHARA until we arrived at TOCORON which is a city among some mountains. The inhabitants are negroes and the King of TOCORON has for his device a white flag with a black mountain in the middle, like that of the King of GUYNOA. (See Plate XIV, 61.)

Thence I went to TIBALBERT¹, a city on some very high mountains, thence to another mountain called SIDAN, which is under the King of GUYNOA², and thence to BUDA, a well supplied city, also on the top of a mountain. Know that the city was peopled by a King of TREMEÇEN. For he was bad and did evil things, and the people wanted to kill him. So he fled, with his treasure, to this place, and founded this city of Buda. Its flag is white with a red moon. (See Plate XIV, 62.)

Afterwards I departed from BUDA and went, by the ZAHARA, to another mountain called GANAHE in which there is a rich well supplied city of the same name. It is the head of the kingdom where they crown the Kings. And the King of GUYNOA has a gold flag with a black mountain in the middle. (See Plate XIV, 63.)

I left GANAHE and went to CRIMA, another city in the ZAHARA, and thence to MESÇA, a rich city by which a river flows which rises in the clear mountains. Know that in this river ends the river of GUYNOA which is very wide and very long and along which there are many lands both desert and inhabited. It is 65 days journey in length, and 40 wide. Of GUYNOA there is much to say. It contains seven mountains³ well peopled, and land yielding

¹ Tibelbelt of Leo Africanus, south of the Atlas.

² The name Guinea properly belongs to Senegal. *Peschel.*

³ The Region or Promontory of seven mountains is on the map of Pizigani (1367) and on that of Fra Mauro (1457) on the coast of Guinea. It is also on the map of Juan de la Cosa.

abundantly as long as there are mountains, elsewhere it is all ZAHARA. Two ranges of mountains extend to the RIO DEL ORO, and there they collect the ivory teeth, and the gold in the ant hills which the ants make on the river banks. The ants are as big as cats, and dig out much earth. This kingdom marches with the kingdom of ORGANA¹ in which also there is much desert, and on another side with the RIO DEL ORO which they call NILO². And further out, in the ZAHARA there are three very high mountains, which are very populous. The first mountain is called ORGAN where is the head of the kingdom where the King is crowned. The second is called TAMAR because there are in it many palm trees. The third is called TIMER because here the people on the river banks collect much gold; we cannot give the quantity but there is much. The King of ORGANA has for his device a white flag with a green palm tree and two keys. (See Plate XIV, 64.)

I departed from the kingdom of ORGANA and passed on to the kingdom of TAUSER which also consists of extensive deserts, all dead ZAHARA, but it has six mounts (oases) inhabited by negroes. The first is where the King always resides, and where he is crowned. Some call it ALMENA, others ALBERTARA, others MERMA, others CATIFI EL QUIBIR, others SAPLOYA. The King of this kingdom of TAUSER is always at war with the Moorish Arabs who live in the ZAHARA. He has for his device a flag of yellow with a black mountain, like the King of GUYNOA.

I departed from TAUSER and travelled for a very long distance on camels, until I arrived at the kingdom they call TREMEÇIN³ which borders on the river NILUS. They

¹ A kingdom on the upper Senegal. C. R. M.

² Western Nile or Niger.

³ Tremeçen, Tremizen, on Telensin extended along the Barbary coast between Melilla and Bugia. The name is compounded of two words *Tillimn* and *syn* which means "uniting two," that is the Sahara

live always at war with the Christians of NUBIA and ETIOPIA. There are in this kingdom five large places inhabited by negroes. They are TRIMISIN, OADAC, MANOLA, ORZIA and PALOLA. Know that these inhabitants of this kingdom of TREMEÇEN peopled it from BERBERIA. The King has for his device a purple flag with a white moon.

Thence I went to another kingdom called DONGOLA marching with the deserts of EGIPTO, and the river NILUS. The river forms two courses, the greater, flowing to the westward, called the RIO DEL ORO¹. On its banks is the kingdom of GUYNOA. The other part flows through the deserts of EGIPTO and enters the Mediterranean Sea at DAMIATA. Between these two branches of the river is the kingdom of DONGOLA, a country well peopled with Christians from NUBIA, but they are negroes. It is a rich land and very well supplied, and with many fruit trees. The land has a very hot climate. The King of Dongola has for his device a white flag with a cross like this. (See Plate XIV, 66.)

In this kingdom of DONGOLA I found Christians, Genoese merchants². I joined with them and we took the road to the river NILUS travelling sixty days journey over the deserts of EGIPTO until we arrived at the city of ALCAARA which is the head of the kingdom of EGIPTO where they crown their Kings as I have already related. I left ALCAARA and went to DAMIETA, where I found a ship of Christians and went on board. I sailed in that

and the Telt. Abu Yahia Yaghromorâsen, the first of the independent Kings, began to reign in 633 A.H. and founded the Beni Zeian dynasty (1285). There were frequent wars with the Beni Merini of Fez. In 1348 the Beni Zeian threw off the yoke of the Beni Merini, and in 1389 Abu Tashfin became King of Tremeçen. The Beni Zeian dynasty of Tremeçen ruled from 1283 to 1554. C. R. M.

¹ The Niger and Senegal confused together.

² The Genoese had a commercial treaty with the Sultans of Egypt from 1290, and were given facilities for traffic up the Nile. In return they did good service to the Sultans in several ways.

ship until I disembarked at ÇEPTA¹ already mentioned, and went thence by land to MARRUECOS again, then crossed the clear mountains to GAZULA. I remained there for some time as it is pleasant. Then some Moors armed a galley to go to the RIO DEL ORO, for there they make great profits. I went with them on account of something they said to me, so we left GAZULA in that galley. Always keeping along the shores of the western sea we passed Cap de Saubrun

coast, and came to the RIO DEL ORO² already mentioned, which is a branch of the NILUS rising in the lofty mountains of the Antarctic Pole, where, it is said, is the terrestrial paradise. It traverses the whole land of NUBIA and ETIOPIA and divides into two branches, one flowing through EGIPTO to DAMIATA, the other larger branch flowing westward to the occidental sea, and called the RIO DEL ORO. We went on after leaving this river for a very long distance, always keeping in sight of the coast, leaving behind us the ISLAS PERDIDAS, and came to an island inhabited by many people. They call this island GROPIS³. It is a well supplied island, but the people are Galpis

idolaters. They took us all before their King, and wondered much at us and our language, and customs. The merchants who armed the galley made much profit. The King's device is a white flag with the figure of his idol.

We left the island of GROPIS and shaped an eastern course towards the southern sea until we found another island called QUIBLE. This island QUIBLE⁴ is in the Caable

¹ Ceuta.

² The Niger of Ptolemy, Pliny and Marino Sanudo (1321); Nil Gana of Arab geographers; Palolus of the Pizigani map; Rio de Oro of the Majorca Portolano—the Senegal.

³ One of the Bissagots.

⁴ Cherbor.

southern sea and is peopled by negroes. We left it on the right hand, keeping along the coast, and came in sight of a very high mountain called ALBOCH¹. We went there and found it inhabited by many people. There rises from it a river² which becomes very large and flows through a fine country. Here the galley turned back, and I remained for some time. Afterwards I departed from ALBOCH with some people and went to another mount called LIRRy. A river rises from it called ENALCO. I left this kingdom called LIRRy, and went to another called GOTONIE³ consisting of some very high mountains. They say there are no others so high in the world. They are called the Mountains of the Moon. Others give them the name of the Mountains of Gold, and five rivers flow from them which are the biggest in the world. They all fall into the RIO DEL ORO⁴; and they form a lake so large that it is twenty days journey in length and ten in width. In the middle of it there is a large island called PALOLA inhabited

Pallego

by negroes, but most of the land is uninhabited, owing to the intense heat and it is all dead sand. There are six mountains in this land, the largest being the Mount of ORO, others LIRRy, ALBOCH, BURGA, ELBAHAC, ELMOLAC. Know that this kingdom of GOTONYE is not very populous, except in these mounts. But it has extensive lands bounded by the RIO DEL ORO, the ocean, and a gulf which enters for fifteen days journey from the ocean. So that it is one of the largest kingdoms in the world. Its device is some yellow sashes on a spear.

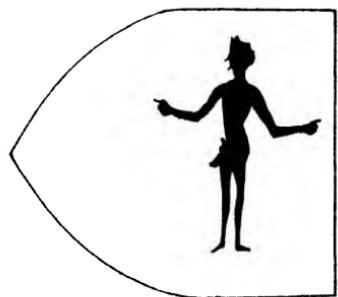
Be it known that this land we are describing is very hot, but it abounds in many delights, and there are many

¹ Sierra Leone?

² The Kamaranka.

³ Soudan and Senegambia.

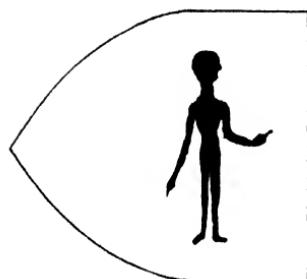
⁴ This Rio del Oro is the Senegal, the Çanega of Azurara.



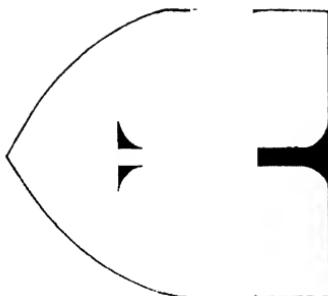
67 GROPIS (S)



68 GROPIS (N)



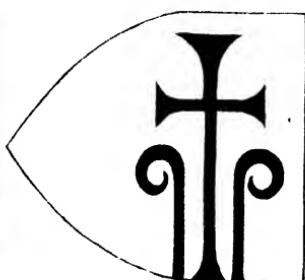
69 AMENUAN (S)



70 GRACIONA (S)



71 PRESTER JOHN (S)



71 PRESTER JOHN (N)



71 PRESTER JOHN (R)

camels. On the banks of this river NILUS they breed the great beasts yielding ivory, and from here the merchants bring the teeth. On the banks of this river they collect gold in the ant hills and collect the ambergris, and for this reason the country is very rich. I departed from this kingdom of GOTONIE and arrived at a gulf connected with the sea, and in the gulf there were three islands, called ZANON, AZEUEAN and MALICUN. I crossed this gulf until I came to a great city called AMENUAN¹. It is a very great and populous kingdom with a land supplying all that is good, but the people are heathens and believe in idols. The kingdom contains eight great cities, called AMENUAN, where the King always resides and is crowned, GORAN, ASÇIDA, COLOGANE, BENATEO, VNDA, GAONA and CANBEN. The King has a white flag with an idol. (See Plate XV, 67, 68, 69.)

In this kingdom of EMENUAN there enters a branch of the river EUFRATES² which rises in the lofty mountains of the Antarctic Pole, where they say that the terrestrial paradise is. This river EUFRATES forms three branches, one entering the middle of the kingdom of AMENUAN and the other branches flowing round the whole kingdom, the width, in some places, being two days journey. When I crossed this great river I first made a long journey along its banks which are very populous³. I came to a great city called GRAÇIONA which is the head of the empire of ABDESELIB a word meaning "Servant of the Cross." The ABDESELIB is defender of the church of Nubia and Ethiopia, and he defends PRESTE JUAN who is Patriarch of Nubia

¹ Miniana and Amina, regions north of the Kong mountains.

² Nile. As the terrestrial paradise was to be in Africa there must also be a Euphrates, but the Franciscan shows, further on, that he was quite aware that this was not the Mesopotamian Euphrates. He assumes two rivers with the same name. C. R. M.

³ This was really the Benue.

and Abyssinia, and rules over very great lands and many cities of Christians. But they are negroes as to their skins and burn the sign of the cross with fire in recognition of baptism. But although these men are negroes, they are still men of intelligence with good brains, and they have understanding and knowledge. Their land is well supplied with all good things, and excellent water of that which comes from the Antarctic Pole where, it is said, is the earthly paradise. They told me that the Genoese whose galley was wrecked at AMENUAN, and who were saved, were brought here¹. It was never known what became of the other galley which escaped. The Emperor ABDESELIB² has for his device a white flag with a black cross like this. (See Plate XV, 70.)

I departed from the city of GRAÇIONA, for the cities of this empire had names which I could not obtain, and travelled over many lands and through many cities arriving at the city of MALSA where the PRESTE IOHAN always

Melée

resides. He is the Patriarch of Nubia and Etiopia, and at his coming he always goes along the banks of the river EUFRATES. This is a well peopled and well supplied land. From the time I came to MALSA I saw and heard marvellous things³ every day. I enquired what the terrestrial paradise was like, and wise men told me that it consisted of mountains so high that they came near to the circuit of the moon. No man has been able to see it all, for of

¹ In 1281, according to Graverg de Hemso (*Ann. di Geog.*), two galleys set out from Genoa commanded by Vadino and Guido de Vivaldo, to go to India. One of them reached a city of Ethiopia called Menam where the crew was imprisoned and none ever returned.

² Abd-el-Selib. Barth mentions a negro potentate east of Lake Chad—Abd-el-Djelil—who conquered Bornu in 1385. Espada suggests the possibility of this being the Abdelselib of the Franciscan.

³ Desquelles nous ne faisons nulle mention, pour doute que ce ne semblait au lisant estre mensonges. BONTIER.

twenty men who went, not more than three ever saw it, and that they had never heard tell of any man who had ascended the mountains. There are men who say that they saw it from the east, and others that they saw it from the west. They say that when the sun is in Gemini they south

see it to the south, and when the sun is in Capricorn they see it from the east. They further told me that these mountains were surrounded by very deep seas, and that from the water of those seas come four rivers which are the largest in the world. They call them TIGRIS¹, EUFRATES², GION³ and FICXION⁴. These four rivers irrigate all Nubia and Etiopia. The waters which descend by these rivers make so great a noise that it can be heard at a distance of two days journey. All the men who live near it are deaf, and cannot hear each other owing to the great noise of the waters. In all time the sun in those mountains is there day and night either on one side or the other. This is because half those mountains are over the horizon, and the other half are over the horizon, so that, on the top of the mountains, it is never either cold nor dark, nor hot nor dry, nor moist, but an equable temperature. All things, whether animal or vegetable, can never decay nor die. They told me many other secrets of the stars both as regards judgments and magical virtues, also concerning herbs, plants, and minerals, and I saw several marvellous things. The Greeks call this place ORTODOXIS, and the Jews GANHEDEN, and the Latins PARAISO TERRENAL⁵, because there is always a good temperature. The device of PRESTE IOHAN is a white flag with a black cross having two crooks one on each side. (See Plate xv, 71.) For in Nubia and Ethiopia

¹ Hiddellell.

² Euphrates.

³ Gihon.

⁴ Pison.

⁵ Dante also places paradise in the far south.

there are two emperors, one being Emperor of GRAÇIONA and the other Emperor of MAGDASOR.

I departed from the city of MALSA, the residence of PRESTE IOHAN¹, and took an eastern route, crossing the river NILLO and finding many cities called AMOC, ARAOC, SARMA, OÇA, MORANIA, VYMA, GABENCOLIC, GLAOC, and many other towns. Twice I crossed the river GION and finally reached a great city called MAGDASOR. It is a very great empire in which there are many cities, towns, castles, villages, and a populous land of Nubian Christians. This empire of MAGDASOR is all surrounded by two of the rivers that come from the deep seas encircling the terrestrial paradise, one GION the other PISON. On another side it is bounded by a gulf of the Sea of JUDEA which enters into the land forty days journey. In this city of MAGDASOR they told me of a Genoese whom they called SOR LEONIS, who went in search of his father, who came in two galleasses already mentioned. They treated him honourably. This SOR LEONIS wanted to go on to the empire of GRAÇIONA in search of his father, but the Emperor of MAGDASOR would not consent, because the way was doubtful and the road dangerous². Know that in this land of Nubia and Abyssinia there are 154 regions, lands desert and lands inhabited, insomuch that it embraces a fourth part of the whole face of the earth. The Emperor of MAGDASOR has for a device a white flag with a black cross. (See Plate XV, 73.)

I departed from the empire of MAGDASOR and went eastward along the GION. On the frontier of this empire this river GION divides into two arms, one going to the

¹ The Franciscan was the first to locate Prester John in Abyssinia. C. R. M.

² *Itinerario de Sorleone (Antoniotto da Nolla)* contains a passage relating to the Genoese expedition of 1281. Two galleys commanded by Vadino and Guido de Vivaldo. At Menam, on the coast of Guinea, the crew of one galley was captured.

In 1291 two galleys of Teodosio Doria and Ugolino de Vivaldo reached Amenuan on the Guinea coast.

south and reaching the Sea of India. I left this branch and took the one to the right hand. I went along this branch for a very long distance, meeting with people of many beliefs and with strange manners and customs which it would take long to describe, until I came to a gulf of the Sea of India which enters into the land fifty days journey. In this gulf there are three very large islands called ZINZIBAR¹, ALCUBIL and ADEN² which is the largest and the most populous. It lies against Arabia, and here the Red Sea begins, and penetrates the land westward forty days journey. On its shores are many cities, towns, and villages. When the ships come from India they arrive at Aden and pay a tithe of their merchandize because between the island Aden and the point of Aden there is a rich city. Then there is a very narrow place to pass, and a ship then enters the Red Sea and discharges its cargo at a city they call SACAM³, belonging to the King of CALDEA. On the shore of this Red Sea there is a city called ALBACIO⁴ which was anciently the head of the kingdom. Here they discharge for EGIPTO and DAMASCO, and the goods are taken by land on camels. Know that this Red Sea is along the shores of ARABIA and CALDEA, extending by the desert of EGIPTO. On its shores are many cities and lordships. I will give the principal ones—CHIOS⁵, (TRA)LIDEBO⁶, MADE⁷, AXIONGEBEL⁸, GIDE⁹, SERAYN¹⁰, SACAN¹¹, YUDE¹², ADROMAR¹³, RASAQUIPIZ¹⁴, MECA¹⁵. This Red Sea is so called because the bottom consists of red ochre, which makes the water

¹ An error of the copyist for Acibar or the aloe for which Socotra was famous. C. R. M.

² Peninsula.

³ Suakin.

⁴ Possibly a corruption of Abyssinia.

⁶ *Otra* Lidebo or Aidab.

⁵ Koseir.

⁸ Ezion Geber.

⁷ Mader, African coast.

¹⁰ Sirain, Arabian coast.

⁹ Zidda.

¹² Kidan, Arabian coast.

¹¹ Suakin.

¹⁴ Ras Quipal.

¹³ Hadramant.

¹⁶ Mecca.

red. By this sea the Jews passed when they went forth from the Egyptian captivity of FARAON the King. Presently I entered CALDEA which is all surrounded by two very great rivers, rising in the mountains of TORO¹. One is called CUR² and the other EUFRATES, *but not the one of Nubia*. Both these rivers reach the Indian Sea in the gulf they call the Black Sea; but the Jews call it the Persian Sea. This Caldea is a rich, populous, and well supplied land. Know that in this province is the Tower of Babel which the giants built in the centre of a great plain called the AGRO DE SENABAR³, and here was the great city of BAUILONIA which is now destroyed, of which the Lord was NABUCODONUSOR. The people of this BAUILONIA were in two divisions. One peopled BANDACHA, a noble city in the province of BALDAQUE and the other went to ALCAARA DE BAUILONIA in the Egyptian ALCAARA, where now resides the SOLDAN of EGIPTO. I crossed an arm of the EUFRATES and entered the province of BALDAQUE in which there is a great city which they call BANDACHO⁴: and NABUCODONUSOR was King of these provinces.

I departed from BANDACHO and went to MESOPOTANIA, in which the Emperor MERLINUS TARTARUS, Lord of ARMENIA the greater, was crowned⁵. I left MESOPOTANIA and went to a city they call MONTFALCON, where the river CUR forms a great island called ANSERA, in which island there is a great city. Beyond this river is the site of the city of NINIUE which was destroyed for its sins. Know that this region contains very extensive lands, many cities and villages, and is all encircled by the two great rivers called EUFRATES and CUR⁶. From the borders of the Red Sea to the shores of

¹ Taurus.

² Cur is a mistake for Tigris.

³ Shinar.

⁴ Bagdad.

⁵ This may be Holagou Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, who took Bagdad in 1258.

⁶ Tigris.



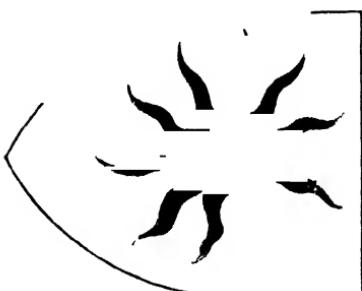
72 MECCA (S)



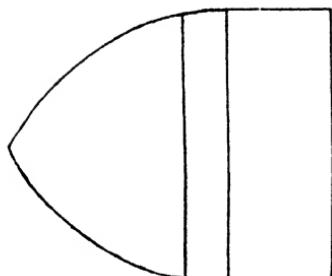
76 CHINA (S)



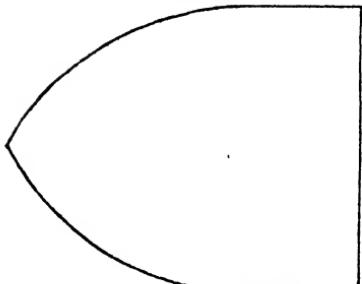
73 SOCOTRA (S)



77 SCIM (S)



74 DELHI (S)



78 CATO (S)



75 JAVA (S)



79 SARA (S)

the Persian Gulf as far as AQUYSIO¹ we cannot give different devices because CALDEA and BALDAQUE are all in one lordship, and it is all one region.

I departed from the island of ANSERA, crossed the river CUR, and made a very long journey until I came to ARABIA, traversing a great extent of land, and arriving at the city of AL MEDINA² where MAHOMAT was born. Thence I went to MECHAN³ where is the law and testament of MAHOMAT in an iron chest and in a house of calamita stone. For this reason it is in the air, neither ascending nor descending. Know that this MECHAN is the head of the empire of the Arabs. Its device is a red flag and on it Arabic letters in gold. (See Plate XVI, 72.)

I departed from MECHA and travelled over the kingdom of ARABIA onwards until I arrived at a very large and rich city they call FADAL⁴ on the shores of the Sea of India. I remained there some time and then went on board a ship and passed a very large and well peopled island called SICOCRA⁵. There is in it a large city also called SICOCRA, under the rule of the King of Arabia. This same island the ships touch coming from India laden with spices. It has a red flag with Arabic letters. (See Plate XVI, 73.)

I left the island of SICOCRA and came to another island called ENRRO at the mouth of the Persian Gulf also called the Black Sea. In this gulf they collect the ambergris. This island of ENRRO⁶ belongs to the King of Arabia. We went up the gulf against the north wind and we found the water of the sea to be as red as blood. We continued our voyage and came to two other islands, one of them called AQUISIO⁷, with a city of the same name. The other island is called HORMIXIO⁸, with another great city of the same name. Know that the empire of Persia extends

¹ Kishm.

² Medina.

³ Mecca.

⁴ Fartak?

⁵ Socotra.

⁶ Suto?

⁷ Kishm.

⁸ Ormuz.

as far as these two cities, and the lordship of the great BENACAYT. I left this gulf and entered the province of SABBA¹ where they gather incense, arriving at a great city called GOLFATHAN, thence to EGEPTA and CABAT², also great and well supplied cities, but they are inhabited by TARTAROS, a people without law who do not keep a single one of God's commandments. So I departed from SABBA and returned to the city of HORMICHIO where I stayed for some time. I then travelled with some merchants for a very great distance, and arrived at a kingdom of DELINI³ belonging to the Kings of India. It contains extensive lands, very rich and populous. The cities I came to were nine, called NONCLA and CHIEQUIMO, DEMONELA, COXIMOCHA, GRANBAET, GANARRAC, MAHOBAR, GOMAR and COLON. Know that in this kingdom of LINI the pepper and ginger and aloe ripen, and many other spices, of which there are great harvests which are taken over all the world. They call this province India the sandy⁴, and the colour of the people is black. They use Turkish bows. They are a wise people with good memories, and learned in all kinds of knowledge. The device of the King is a white flag with a gold pale. (See Plate XVI, 74.)

I departed from the kingdom of DILINI and entered that of VIGUY⁵ which is on the other coast of the Indian Sea. It is a very rich land, well supplied with all good things. The cities which I visited in the kingdom of VIGUY were PANONA, FRAMISIA, TUSI, ARTILLO, CORSA, RUSNA, ARMONEA, ANDROUAR, MONCASPI, and PASCAR. Beyond this kingdom there is an island in the Indian Sea called SAGELA⁶ in which there is a great and rich city. In this

¹ Arabia Sabea?

² Places on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf.

³ Delhi. ⁴ Sind and Rajputana. C. R. M.

⁵ Bijaya-nagar? or Narsinga. C. R. M.

⁶ Ceylon.

island there are workings whence gold, silver and other metals and very large rubies come, others smaller. In this kingdom there is a mountain where there is a great city called BAXAJA. In this mountain there are other workings for metals and here they extract very large emeralds. This kingdom marches with the empire of ARMALEC¹, with the kingdom of LINJ and with the Indian Sea. Know that this Indian Sea is a branch which joins to the great eastern sea. Some say that it covers all the world up to the western sea. Wise men say that as far as the Antarctic Pole there is a great land forming a tenth part of the whole earth. When the sun is on the tropic of Capricorn, it is said, by the learned, to pass over the heads of the people of the Antipodes, who are black people burnt by the great heat of the sun, but it is land where there are many waters coming from the Antarctic Pole. The learned call this land TRAPOUANA², marching with the island of JAVA, and extending to the westward along an arm of the great sea which surrounds the whole earth and of which the Indian Sea is part. Know that in the islands of JAVA and TRAPOUANA there are 45 extensive regions, the greater part desolate owing to the great heat of the sun. But in the inhabited parts they gather much pepper and many other spices. Here are the great griffins and the great cockatrices. The King has for his device a white flag with a gold wand.

Afterwards I departed from the kingdom of VIGUY and passed over a gulf of the Indian Sea which they call the Gulf of BENGALA because on its shore there is a great city called BENGALA of the empire of ARMELEC, and it is the capital of the kingdom. I passed thence to the kingdom of OXANAP³ which is on the shore of the Indian Sea. It

¹ Bengal.

² Sumatra. The name Taprobana though originally given to Ceylon, came in the middle ages to be applied more frequently to Sumatra. C. R. M.

³ Burma?

has four cities, MOROA, CORTOMAR, SORFAXA and XALOAC¹. This XALOAC borders on the confines of the empire of CATAYO. Along the shores of OXANAP the sea is green: it is an arm of the Indian Sea between this OXANAP and the island of JAVA. The King of OXANAP has for his device a white flag with a pale of gold: (See Plate XVI, 74.)

I departed from the kingdom of Oxanap, went on board a ship with some merchants, and sailed over the green sea until we came to the island of JAVA, a very great island in the Indian Sea, forty days journey in length. In this island there are three very great regions. They call one kingdom MOGOLES, another JAUALES, another MANBROT. The island is very populous, but there are no cities because all the people live in the country, and gather spices, pepper and odoriferous gums. It is a very hot land. The people are black, and they adore the Emperor of Cathay, whose image they have on their flags.

On leaving JAVA I returned to the kingdom of OXANAP² and took the way to the kingdom of ARMALEC³ which has extensive provinces and many cities. The cities which I visited are these. The first where they crown the Kings is BYABALEC⁴, one of the grandest cities in the world. Another is ORGA⁵, another BALAXIA⁶ where there is a mine for extracting *balaxes*⁷, another MENOAR, others ALMODASI, LACERIA, NORANDA and RAFANIA. This empire marches with the kingdoms of LINI and VIGUY, and the Gulf of BENGALA and the empire of CATAYO. The device of this empire is a white flag with a gold pale.

I departed from the empire of ARMALEC and travelled by land for a very great distance over a well peopled country with flocks, but no cities nor towns, because all the inhabitants live in the country. At last I arrived in the

¹ Sarua in Pegu.

² Burma?

³ Bengal?

⁴ Cambalec. Peking.

⁵ Urga.

⁶ Badakshan.

⁷ Rubies.

empire of CATAYO where all the cities are on the shores of the eastern sea, which joins with the Sea of India. This sea of the east is full of reefs and islands, and to the eastward there is no news of any lands, only waters as in the western sea. Know that CATAYO is the end of the face of the earth in the line of Spain. It marches with the empire of ARMALEC to the west, with the eastern sea to the east, with the MONTES CASPIOS¹ to the north, which encircle TARTARIA. The cities of CATAYO which I knew are SOLIN, GODIANA, MAGODIANA, MORROSIA, FACOLISIA, DARDASAN, TORDAOR, BOCARDA, ASCANIA, LONGAUISA. This empire is irrigated by three great rivers which rise in the MONTES CASPIOS, and are led off into many parts. They call the largest of these rivers MAGOT for it rises near the castle of MAGOT², which is one of the gates of encircled TARTARIA. This river MAGOT enters the green sea³. The other two rivers go to the Sea of JAVA. They call this Emperor GOSMAN IMPERATOR MORROV, and GRAND CAN, Lord of the East. His device is a gold flag and in the middle an emperor seated, in white cloths, with an imperial crown on his head, in one hand a Turkish bow, in the other a golden apple. (See Plate XVI, 75, 76.)

There are two certain roads to CATAYO, one from COSTANTINOPLA, crossing the greater sea⁴, and by the Sea of LENTANA⁵ to the land of AUEGAZIA, thence to the land of the REY DAVID, and passing through ARMENIA the greater, and by the Iron Gate to the Sea of SARA⁶. Then

¹ MONTES CASPIOS, mountains of Central Asia, including Himalayas, Altai, mountains of Mazanderan and Caucasus.

² The Christian tradition was that the land of Gog and Magog was on the west side of the Caspian. The Arab geographers moved it to the far east and north. Marco Polo identified their country with that of the Huns. There are curious legends about Gog and Magog on the old portolani. Bianca (1436) has it that Alexander imprisoned the Jews in their land. C. R. M.

³ The Hoang Ho.

⁴ Black Sea.

⁵ Sea of Azof.

⁶ Caspian.

by the isle of JANULA by the Gulf of MONIMENTI¹ and so to the city of TRASTARGO: thence taking the road to NORGANCIO and crossing the MONTES CASPIOS to the city of CATO and the kingdom of BOCARIN². Thence all Asia must be crossed, without finding a city or town to the empire of CATAZO. The other way is by entering the Mediterranean Sea and going by the island of CHIPRE to ARMENIA the greater, thence to the city of SAUASTO which is in TURQUYA and travelling on to the river EUFRATES and the city of ARGOT. The empire of MESOPOTAMIA must then be crossed, thence reaching the river of AR and travelling by the kingdom of LA EGLESIA which is in the empire of Persia. Then cross all Persia to the city of TORIS³, leaving the Sea of SARA⁴ on the left hand, and travelling over all the kingdom of SIRAS which has neither city nor town. Then cross the kingdom of SARMAGANT⁵ always working to the eastward to the kingdom of SCIM. The SCIM is not the one we spoke of before, for the other SCIM is in higher India, bounded by the eastern sea, while this borders on the empire of CATAZO. But from SCIM to CATAZO there is neither city nor town because the inhabitants all live in the country.

I departed from the empire of CATAZO towards the north, up the course of the river MAGOT and travelled for sixty-five days. I did not find town nor city. The land is entirely inhabited by tribes with flocks. It is all a plain country and has no stones, nor trees, nor people who eat bread, but only meat and milk. Yet they sow a seed which they call *monos*⁶, something like *ajonjoli*. It is sown at any time of the year, presently sprouts, and is reaped after thirty days. This is raised in great quantity. It is cooked

¹ Mertuoy.

² Bokhara.

³ Tabriz.

⁴ Caspian.

⁵ Samarcand.

⁶ *Phaseolus Mungo*. Mondj of Ibn Batuta, small green bean.

with milk, and makes very good food, which the people eat and give to travellers. These tribes have many horses without number. They do not eat barley because there is none, but only hay. They are so numerous because the climate is suitable. Thence I reached the MONTES CASPIOS of MAGOT. Know that these mountains are of immeasurable height, and surround TARTARIA from sea to sea, and there is only one very narrow pass. Here there is a castle built of magnet iron throughout; for nature made it in this manner, and it reaches to the clouds. At its foot rises the river MAGOT. On the other side there is another castle which is as high, and built of the same stone, called GOT¹. The castles are very high on the top, so that ten thousand men can reside in each of them. Between the two are the *Iron Gates* which shut the entrance to TARTARIA. Within these mountains all the land is plain without stones or trees, and with a temperate climate, and left to many flocks. It is a hundred days journey long and seventy broad, all closed in by these MONTES CASPIOS. To the east it is all bounded by the sea, and also there are very great rocky dales. Within this TARTARIA there are countless tribes who do not observe any of the commandments of God, except that they do no evil one to another. They are very confident, and great fighters both on foot and on horseback, insomuch that Alexander was unable to conquer them, or to enter their country by the mountains for they shut and fastened those iron gates by placing great rocks against them, and they were closed for a long time. Eventually they removed the obstruction, coming out and conquering a great part of the world themselves. For from that lineage came all those of the empire of CATAYO. From that lineage also came those of the empires of

¹ Gog and Magog are from *Ezekiel* xxxviii. Gog the chief prince of Mesheck and Tubal, coming from his place out of the north parts. C. R. M.

ARMALEC, ARAUIA, and MESOPOTAMIA, all the Persians, those of the empire of SARA, as well Turks as Tartars, Saracens and Goths. Some of them turned to the law of Abraham and others turned Moors. The wise men of TARTARIA say that when 7000 years of the era of Adam are completed, they will be lords of the whole face of the earth, and will make all peoples conform to their law and to their freedom. But certainly they observe no law whatever, and keep no commandments of God except not doing evil one to another. This enclosed TARTARIA forms a fourth part of the whole earth. In the middle of this land there is a great lake which they called the TABASUM sea¹. The people of this land are called MOGOLES and the land is known as MOGOLIN, the land of TAGOJAR, the land of GOT and MAGOT. With these mountains the empire of CATAYO is bounded. I lived for some time in that castle of MAGOT because I saw and heard marvellous things every day. On the north side TARTARIA is bounded by the lands of ALBIZIBI which are desert and uninhabited, though there are people in some places who are vile and eaters of raw flesh and fish. They have long faces like dogs, but they are white and do anything they see to do. They are called SINOFALOS². I saw one of them in the city of NORGANCIO.

In this empire of CATAYO there is a kingdom called SCIM³ which borders on the kingdoms of SARMAGANT⁴, BOCARIN⁵, and TRIMIC⁶. This kingdom of SCIM is in India the high, which borders on the eastern sea. And from this kingdom of SCIM comes the great mountain CAUCASUM which extends from the eastern sea to India

¹ Lake Lob.

² Cino-cefalos. On the map of the Pisigani (1367) there is a legend about them written near the river Tanais.

³ India Transgangetica.

⁴ Samarcand.

⁵ Bokhara.

⁶ Tibet (Elbeit).

the low. The kingdom of TRIMIC is all surrounded by mountains which give rise to many fountains and rivers. This land has a very healthy climate and *agubilada*¹ so that those who are born and live here have very long lives. They are men of clear understandings and good memories, learned in the sciences, and live according to law². They say that the men who first heard of science and learning were these, and that the Persians heard of those things from them. For this reason they deserve honour more than any others because no others equal them in science nor in learning: and for this they deserve honour above all other men. For the others did not equal these in science or learning. This is because they are at the birthplace of the east, and the rest of the towns and great cities, and the root of this kingdom are all due to the temperate climate which tempered their bodies and the good extended to their spirits, and gave them better understandings and clearer memories. For this they deserved greater honour³. Beyond these are the people of India who are near the equinoctial line. Their land is very hot. Most of their towns are on the sea shore and there are many islands. So that the air receives moisture from the sea, and tempers the dryness and heat. In this way are formed beautiful bodies and graceful forms, with fine hair; which are not produced by the heat, except that it produces dark colour. India the high is bounded by the eastern sea which is called MARE SERICUM or MARE CANSASUR from the MONTES CAUCASOS. In this sea there is a great island called MANZIE⁴; and beyond it there is another known as PARADISUS⁵, and here a great gulf penetrates into the land, and

¹ Or *agulilada*, from the Arabic *gialil*, grand, illustrious.

² Tibetans.

³ This is the earliest European account of the Tibetans. •

⁴ Manji of Marco Polo, and Manci of Orderico de Bordenone.

⁵ Formosa.

covers all until it comes to the western sea. They call it the Sea of India. On the shores of that sea is India the high, and India the sandy, and the cities of Nubia. Know that the water of this sea is warm like the water in a bath, and great fish are bred in it. The other two kingdoms are to the westward. The first of these lands is BABILONJA, the second PERSIA. Their inhabitants are a temperate race, because they are in the middle of the climates, in a locality where natures and complexions are equal, being in the commencement of the western peoples. For this reason also they are clever and have good memories, favouring science and learning, and the formation of government and laws. They merit nobility, being in the western part where the heat is not so great. They are considered to be in the second grade of the nobility of the orientals. Owing to this the Romans, who are in the fifth climate, and take the sixth, where they held sovereignty, are less than the others as regards law, science, and learning. Consequently they are haughty, proud, quarrelsome, and warlike. But those of SCIM¹ merit nobility above all. There are four great cities in SCIM called CATIGORA², CEBIA, CUCI and BACERTA. The flag of the King of SCIM is white with a figure of the sun in the centre. (See Plate XVI, 77.)

I departed from MAGOT where I had resided for some time and travelled with some companions 25 days journey to the westward, to the city of BOCARIN where the King always resides. It is a very great city, and a river flows by it³, which has its source in the MONTES CASPIOS. Here I met with merchants who came from CATAYO and travelled with us 35 days journey to another city called CATO, the

¹ Scim appears to be a kingdom of hearsay. It may refer to some confused stories about the people of Bengal and Burma. Or it may be Siäm which is called *Cini* by Varthema (p. 224). C. R. M.

² Chittagong?

³ Oxus?

head of a kingdom with very extensive territory¹. But all the residents live in the country, except the people of one city where the King lives. These two kingdoms have for a device a yellow flag with many white stars. (See Plate XVI, 78.)

We departed from the kingdom of Cato and travelled a great distance without finding town nor city, yet the country was inhabited and with many flocks. We came to a mountain which is a spur from the Montes Caspios and extends to the Sea of SARA. This mountain is 125 days journey long. We crossed it by a very high pass and again travelled a long distance over a country without cities or towns, until we came to a great city called NORGANCIO² in the Empire of UXBECO³. Near it flows a great river called ORGANCIO which rises in that spur of the MONTES CASPIOS. The King of this NORGANCIO has for his device a white flag with the sign of UXBECO Emperor of SARA⁴ red. (See Plate XVI, 79.)

We left NORGANCIO and travelled for 30 days without seeing a city or town; but there was plenty of milk and meat and *monos*. Then we came to the Sea of SARA, to a city which they call RAANSINLIA⁵. It is in the Gulf of MONIMENTI⁶. I stayed there for some time. Afterwards I embarked on the Sea of SARA in a ship of COMAN⁷ Christians, and we anchored off a city called GODASPA, which is in the territory of VNASCAYT⁸ Emperor of Persia. Further on a great river enters the sea called TIGRIS, which rises in

¹ Apparently a region in or bordering on Siberia. C. R. M.

² Kharism or Khiva.

³ Shah Usbek was born in 1292 and died 1341. His empire extended from the Dnieper to the Ural mountains, according to the Catalan map of 1376.

⁴ On the Caspian.

⁵ Astrakhan.

⁶ Mertuoy.

⁷ On the right bank of the Don.

⁸ Abu Said Jan Bahadur son of Aldjaptu, Mogul Sultan of Persia 1317 to 1335.

the mountains of TORO. I followed up the course of this river until I came to the mountains of TORO which are in the middle of the land of the Emperor of Persia. From these mountains four great rivers flow. They call one the TIGRIS which enters the Sea of SARA between two cities called GODASPA and SARMAGANTE which belonged to the empire of Persia. The other, called CUR¹, goes through Persia, and there are many cities on its banks. The kingdom near the mountains of TORO is called EGLESIA and is inhabited by Armenian Christians. Another city is called MALASCORT² and another NASOL³, others ORBE⁴, SUSCAR, MAXATE⁵, MAHUMEN⁶, BRASAR⁷, and AQUISIO⁸ on the shores of the Black Sea. The third river, called EUFRATES, has on its banks ARGOR, NEGA, CAMAC, ALARGE⁹O, and MALAXIA. This river has three arms. One flows to the Red Sea⁹, another goes by Arabia to the Black Sea, another flows by DAMASCO and the land of JAFET to the Mediterranean Sea¹⁰. The fourth river, called SURMENA, goes by TORIS and JORGANIA, entering the MARE MAYOR near TRAPESONDA. Then I left the mountain of TORO and went to see the mountains of ARMENIA the greater, where the ark of NOE arrived when it escaped the universal deluge. This mountain is of salt stone as white as crystal. Know that is one of the highest mountains in the world. No man has been able to ascend it, though attempts have been made many times. These mountains are in the empire of Persia. All round the country is inhabited by Armenian Christians who are the guards of the Emperor and he places much trust in them. I departed from ARMENIA and came to the great city of TORIS¹¹ which is

¹ Cyrus or Kur.

² Melesgird.

³ Mosul.

⁴ Arbela.

⁵ Madjar.

⁶ Mohammera.

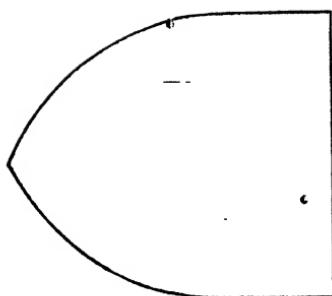
⁷ Bussora.

⁸ Kishm.

⁹ Shown on the mappemonde of Sanudo 1321.

¹⁰ Shown on the map of Pisigani and the Catalan of 1376.

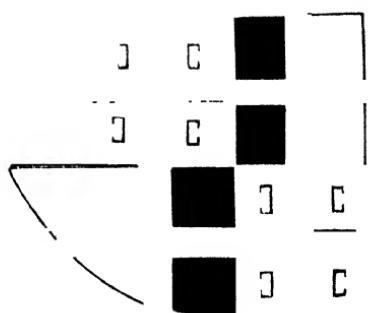
¹¹ Tabriz.



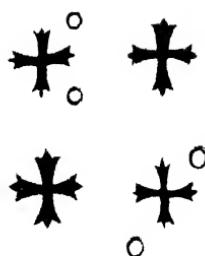
80 PERSIA (S)



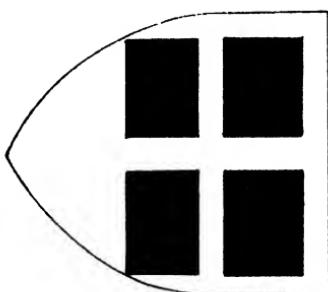
81 SALONICA (S)



82 CONSTANTINOPLE (S)



82 CONSTANTINOPLE (N)



83 WIDDIN (S)

the capital of the empire of the Persians. It is one of the grandest cities in the world, well supplied, rich, and in a good climate. For this reason the Persians are wise and well versed in all the sciences. They have learned men with a profound knowledge of the stars. The Emperor of Persia has for his device a yellow flag with a red square in the middle. (See Plate XVII, 80.)

Know that in Persia there rise two fountains and that each one makes a great lake 12 miles in width, and from each a river flows which crosses the whole of Persia¹. They call one fountain MARSARGIS and the other MARCARGIS². The two rivers unite and enter the Black Sea. The cities on their banks are ARGIS, CAPERTI, SALAMANCA, ORMI, CADE, BUXILA, and RASTELLO. I crossed the river of ARGIS and went over a great part of Persia, going thence to the kingdom of SALDANIA and its rich and noble city. Its King has for his device a yellow flag with a red square. (See Plate XVII, 80.)

I departed from SALDANIA³ and went with some merchants eastward to another city called PREMUA DEL REY DE PERSIA, thence to ABBA. From thence I travelled a long distance until I came to the city of AYRAS, called by the Tartars SARAX⁴, where the empire of Persia ends. It is a well supplied city, rich, and very ancient. They say that in this city was first discovered the astronomy or law of the stars; for this city is in the line of the centre of Persia. The cities I have visited in Persia are CASAR⁵, SERRANS, THESI, SPAOR⁶, JORJAMAN, SPALONERO, SALDANIA⁷, and TORIS⁸. In this last town is where BESNACAYT, the Emperor of Persia, was crowned. His empire extends from the Sea of SARA to the Persian Gulf where is the city of HORMIXIO⁹, and from the MARE MAYOR to AQUISIO¹⁰ also

¹ Lake Urumia.

² Lake Van.

³ Sultanieh?

⁴ Shiraz.

⁵ Kazan.

⁶ Ispahan.

⁷ Sultanieh.

⁸ Tabriz.

⁹ Ormuz.

¹⁰ Kishm.

on the Persian Gulf. Its length is 125 days journey and its width from the river CUR to the city of SIRAS 100 days journey. BENASCAYT, Emperor of Persia, assembled a very great host and went to fight with UXBECO, Emperor of SARA. There arrived more than a million and a half of cavalry. Then BENASCAYT promised some Armenian monks whom he consulted, that if he won the battle he would become a Christian. The Armenian Christians, who came with him, marched with a cross before them and, God helping, he conquered. UXBECO was defeated and his cavalry fled. Many were killed or taken prisoners, all their tents pillaged, and their women captured. The conqueror advanced far into the enemy's country. After this some Moorish Hajjis who preached daily to BENASCAYT, gave him certain herbs and he died¹. But the Kings of Persia always favoured the Christians and trusted them. After this I left Persia with some merchants who came from CATALYO. We crossed the river CUR at the island of AUSERO and came to the city of MESAPOTAMIA in the empire of BALDAC. Thence we travelled for a great distance without coming to any city, for all the inhabitants lived in the country. We next came to the river EUFRATES and crossing it, came to a city called LUALAXA. Here a branch of the river turns to DAMASCO and the land of JAFET, falling into the Mediterranean Sea. Then I went along the river AYUSO until I came to a city called TRIPUL² of SURIA which is on the shore of the Mediterranean. There I embarked in a ship of Christians and went to CHIPRE³, thence to the isles of ROMANIA and ANCANDIA, thence to the MOREA and thence to CRETA, NEGROPONT, and a kingdom of Greeks which they call SALONICO, bordering

¹ See *Deguignes* III. 269. Abu Said encamped on the banks of the Kur or Cyrus, and the forces of Usbeg retreated. Abu Said died while taking a bath. Others say that his favourite wife poisoned him

¹³³⁵

² Tripoli.

³ Cyprus.

on MACEDONIA, where the great Alexander reigned. The King of SALONICA has for his device a red flag with a yellow cross and four chain links. (See Plate XVII, 81.)

Thence I went to a city they call GALIPOLI which is on the shore of the gulf between the Mediterranean and the greater sea. By this way the French passed when they conquered SURIA. Thence I went along the sea coast to a city they call RECREA¹ and thence to the city of CONSTANTINOPLA, a rich city, the capital of the empire where they crown the Kings. Here there is a church of God called SANTA SOFIA, which is very wide, lofty, and beautiful. Before it there is a tower of stone which has not been ascended. On the summit of this tower there is placed a knight with his horse of metal. It is very large, and he has on his head an episcopal hat. It is in honour of the Emperor Constantine. His right hand is extended towards TURQUIA which was formerly called ASIA MINOR, on the other side of this gulf of the sea². The Emperor of Constantinople has for his device a flag quarterly, 1st and 4th argent a cross gules, 2nd and 3rd gules a cross or between four chain links or. (See Plate XVII, 82.)

I left Constantinople and entered the MARE MAYOR³, proceeding along the coast on the left hand until I came to a kingdom called LODOMAGO. It is a very rich country. The King has for a device a red flag with a yellow cross between four chain links. (See Plate XVII, 81.)

Leaving LODOMAGO I came to MESENBEZ, and thence to BARNA. Here is the true Greece, and the empire of the Greeks in Greece is formed of many provinces, namely ARCHADIA⁴, ACHIA⁵, BOECIA⁶, MACEDONIA⁷, CAHONIA,

¹ Heraclea.

² A column. The statue of Constantine fell in 1207. The statue of Theodosius was afterwards placed on the column made of silver. The episcopal hat was probably a *nimbus* or crown.

³ Euxine.

⁴ Arcadia.

⁵ Achaia.

⁶ Boeotia.

⁷ Macedonia.

LETEDOMONIA¹, CESALONICA², PARUS³: another MACEDONIA up to CONSTANTINOPLA, and the land of SUFRAGIA, and the land of MICALI. Near all these lands there is a river called PIRUS which rises in the mountains of CERUA.

I departed from the kingdom of MENSEBER and went along the shore of the MARE MAYOR⁴ to a great city called VECINA⁵. Here nine rivers unite, and fall into the MARE MAYOR. They call the first TURBO, the second DANUBIO, the third DACIA, the fourth DRINAGO, the fifth PINGA, the sixth RABA, the seventh RABESA, the eighth UR, the ninth VECINE⁶. These nine rivers make a great commotion before this city of VECINA which is the capital of the kingdom. It has a white flag with four red squares. (See Plate XVII, 83.)

I departed from VECINA and went along the ccast to MAURO CASTRO and thence to LOBO, a very high mountain, and near it there is a river called LUSUR which rises in the mountains REXOS. After this port there is a city called PIDEA, the head of the kingdom. It has the same flag as UXLETO because it is its dependency. Thence I went to the port of NIGROPILA which is in a large gulf of the MARE MAYOR. Thence I reached the Cape of GOTIA which is between the MARE MAYOR⁶ and the Sea of LETANA⁷. The Goths occupied this cape when they went forth to besiege ALEXANDRE. The cape borders on two very extensive provinces, the land of the King DAVID and the province of ANOGASIA, and TANA. Thence I entered the Sea of TANA by a strait between the Capes of GOTIA and TUS, where there is a city called MATERGA. There are three kingdoms bordering on this Sea of LETANA, which are subject to UXLETO. These are COMANIA whose people are Christians, Comanes; TANA a country of TURCOS and TARTAROS and CANARDI. They are divided by a great river called

¹ Lacedemonia.

² Salonica.

³ Epirus.

⁴ Widdin.

⁵ Sulina?

⁶ Euxine.

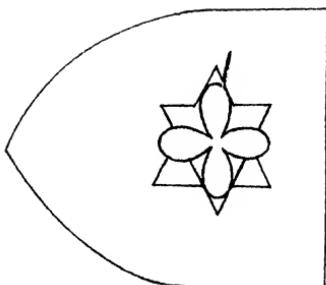
⁷ Sea of Azof.



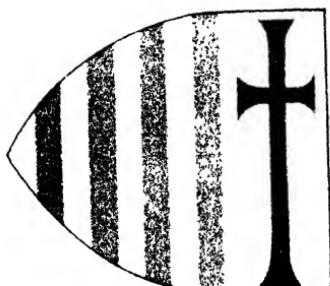
84 SEBASTOPOL (S)



85 TREBIZOND (S)



86 SAMSUN (S)



87 FERADELIA (S)



87 FERADELIA (N)

TANAY¹, from which the city takes its name. The flags of these kingdoms are the same as that of their over-lord UXLETO.

I departed from the Sea of LETANA and proceeded along the shores of the eastern side of the MARE MAYOR for a very long distance, passing by ARUASAXIA, and PESONTA in the empire of UXLETO, and arrived in the kingdom of SANT ESTROPOLI which is inhabited by COMANES Christians. Here there are many people who have Jewish descent, but all perform the works of Christians in the sacrifices, more after the Greek than the Latin Church. The King has for his flag—gules a hand argent. (See Plate XVIII, 84.)

I left SANT ESTROPOLI and went to GORGANIA which is between the MARE MAYOR and the MAR DE SARA², a very extensive land of the empire of UXLETO³. I then went along the shore, passing by FAXA and CONISA to the city of TRAPESONDA⁴ where I remained for some time. This empire borders on TURQUIA, but the people are Greek Christians. The Emperor of TRAPESONDA has for his device a red flag with a golden two-headed eagle. (See Plate XVIII, 85.)

I departed from TRAPESONDA and went by QUINISONDA arriving at the kingdom of SEMISO⁵, a large and populous territory bordering on TURQUIA and the MAR MAYOR. The King has for his device a white flag with a sign like this. The people are Greek Christians. (See Plate XVIII, 86.)

I departed from SEMISO and, still going along the coast, came to a kingdom they call CASTELLE⁶, inhabited by Greek Christians who are at war with the TURCOS. This kingdom is strong and populous. Its device is a red flag with a golden cross between four chain links.

From CASTELLE I went to SAMASCO⁷, thence to PUNTA

¹ The Don.

² Caspian.

³ Uzbeg.

⁴ Trebizond.

⁵ Samsun.

⁶ Sinope.

⁷ Amastris.

RANCHA and CARPI, arriving at a kingdom called PALOLIMEN¹ bordering on the province of TROYA and the MAR MAYOR. Its inhabitants are Greek Christians.

I left PALOLIMEN and went by DIASCHILO to FERADELIA, and found a rich and well supplied city. All these cities are in TURQUIA anciently called ASIA MINOR. The King has for his device a flag parted per pale, argent and azure and on a field argent a cross gules. (See Plate XVIII, 87.)

I departed from the kingdom of FERADELIA and went to another kingdom called ATOLOGO which contains extensive territory near the sea. The King has for his device a red flag charged with a black wheel. (See Plate XIX, 88.)

I left ATOLOGO, travelling by land with some merchants, went across all TURQUIA and came to the city of SAUASCO². Leaving that place I crossed a river which rises in the mountains of TORO, travelled over JORGANIA³ until I arrived at the Sea of SARA, at a city called DERUENT⁴, having an extensive and well supplied territory: but the climate is cold. The flag is that of UXBECO, to which empire DERUENT is subject. At DERUENT I embarked on the Sea of SARA in a *panfilo*, and arrived at a city called CARAOL, in a very great and well supplied kingdom subject to the empire of Persia.

Between DERUENT and CARAOL there is a port called JANUAS FERRI. There are many wars concerning it, for DERUENT is in the empire of UXBECO and CARAOL is in the empire of Persia. Then I went from CARAOL to AXBRAN⁵, BARNACHU⁶, and the point of BACU which is all surrounded by the Sea of SARA, but there is one entrance by the mainland. Here a great river enters the Sea of SARA, which they call TIGRES⁷. It comes from the lofty

¹ Sakaria, near Scutari.

² Siwas?

³ Georgia.

⁴ Derbent.

⁵ Shirvan.

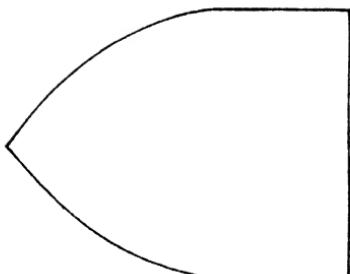
⁶ Near Baku.

⁷ Kur or Cyrus.

88 STOLOGO (S)



88 STOLOGO (N)



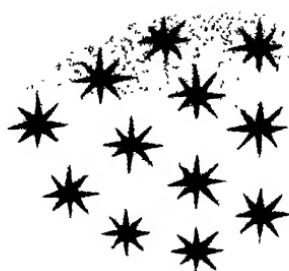
89 XORMAN (S)



90 XORMAN (N)



91 ROXIA (S)



91 ROXIA (N)

92 ORENBURG (S)

mountains of TORO, and flows across ARMENIA the greater. At the approach to the point there is a great city called BACU, and the adjacent sea is known as SARA DE BACU. This name is also given to the King of that land who is known as DON BACUS. He was very powerful and got the people to believe that he was a god, and should be worshipped as a god. He was spoken of as the god DON BACUS, and he founded this city of BACU. The TARTAROS have many names for this Sea of SARA. They call it the Sea of CASPIO after the MONTES CASPIOS, and the Sea of JORGANIA, and of QUILLAN, those countries being on its shores. They call it the Sea of BACU after the city of BACU.

I departed from the city of BACU and went by GUDASPU, REVERSA, AYAR, MAUMET, ASANGU, MUSAUR, ESPAUOR, QUILLAN along the shores of the Sea of SARA. They are to the south, in the empire of Persia. Then I went along the shore on the other side to the north, by the Gulf of MONIMENTI, to TRESCARGO, CONTULICANCHI, and to the great city of SARA where UXBECHO was crowned Emperor of the TARTAROS. This city is situated in the Gulf of MONIMENTI, and on the river TANAY¹, along the banks of which there are many rich cities, but it is a very cold country. The device of the Emperor of SARA is a white flag with a red sign.

I departed from the city of SARA and went up the course of the river TIRUS until it joined the TANAY². The cities which I passed on the banks of the TANAY are BALTA-CHINCA, ESCLEURZA, TIFER, CORANCHI, which are capitals of kingdoms, each one with extensive bounds, belonging to the empire of Sara. They are rich and well supplied lands,

¹ A mistake for Twer. The capital of Kipchac or empire of Uzbeg was destroyed by Timour in 1403. It was on the left bank of the Volga, between that river and the Gulf of Mertuoy, which the Franciscan calls "Monimenti."

² Volga?

with many flocks, camels, cows and buffaloes. I went on to the junction of the river TIR, which others call the CASPIO, rising in the mountains CASPIOS. This river TIR comes from the great TANAYS lake, and both united form a very large river flowing north so that it is not known where it ends. It flows into the ALBIZIBI country, which is desert and uninhabited, except that in a few places there are vile people who eat raw flesh and fish, and have long faces like dogs. They are called SIGNOFALOS. I turned to the westward up the river TIR because I was unable to pass it, owing to the great width. I arrived at a province called SEBUR where there is a great city called CASORAMA, its capital. This kingdom is quite surrounded by the two rivers TYR and TANAY.

I departed from the kingdom of SEBUR and arrived at cities called TASCOAR and PIDEA. Here I crossed the river TANAY and entered a great province called ROXIA¹ in which there is a city called XORMAN, the capital of the kingdom. It is bounded by the great lake of TANAY, which is three days journey in length and two broad². Three very great rivers flow from it, one called TANAY falling into the MAR MAYOR beyond the city of TANA, another called TIR flowing into the deserts of ALBIRZIBI, the other NU³ turning to the west towards the sea of ALEMAÑA beyond a city called VIRONA. This river of NU bounds a great province called SIÇCIA, a very cold country. In this SIÇCIA there is a great city, the capital of the kingdom, called NOGARADO⁴. The King has for his device a red flag with a white castle. (See Plate XIX, 91.)

I departed from SIÇCIA and entered another kingdom

¹ Russia.

² Imaginary, but believed in by most of the middle age geographers.

³ Dwina.

⁴ Novgorod.

PLATE 20



93 TRANSYLVANIA (S)

1

94 YRCANIA (S)

they call XORMAN in which there is a great city with the same name, the capital.

Leaving XORMAN I presently came to MAXAR a kingdom in which there are three cities CASAMA¹, LASAC, and MONSCAOR². This kingdom lies between the kingdoms of VOGARADO and SILUANA. This King of MAXAR has for his device a purple flag with white stars. (See Plate XIX, 92.)

From MAXAR I went to the kingdom of SILUANA which they call SEPTEN CASTRA and the Greeks call it HORGIML. It is encircled by two great rivers, the TURBO and LUSIM. In this kingdom there is a great city called SARAX. The king has for a device a green flag with a red scimitar. The people are schismatic Christians. (See Plate XX, 93.)

Ascending the river TIR towards the north there are two very large provinces called YRCANIA and GOTIA, whence the Goths came forth who entered Spain. It is called the land of NOGULAUS. The people are strong and warlike, but their country is very cold.

This GOTIA and YRCANIA march with the lofty mountains of TRASMONTANA. In these mountains the north star is seen in the middle of the heavens, and throughout the year there is daylight for six months, and night for six months. It is uninhabited, yet they say that men are met with whose heads come out of their shoulders, having no necks whatever. Their beards are on their breasts, and their ears reach to the shoulders. There are also found in this land very great bears and wild beasts, as I have already related. These two provinces of YRCANIA and GOTIA were peopled by the GODOS who came from the closed TARTARIA, from the castle of GOT and MAGOT when they deliberated on the siege of ALEXANDRE, and the conquest of the greater part of the world. With this GOTIA marches another province called PASCHAR which borders

¹ Kazan.

² Moscow.

on SUEUIA. In this SUEUIA there is a great province called RODERIN, and two great lakes, each a day's journey across. One is called STOCOL, the other LACJS ESTARSE. They surround a great land between the Sea of ALEMANIA and the mountains of the TRASMONTANA. It is a land cold without measure. Afterwards these two rivers fall into the Sea of ALEMANIA, in a gulf of that sea which they call the STOCOL gulf. This gulf is frozen for the greater part of the time, owing to the intense cold. In this sea is the island of GODLANDIA which I have already mentioned.

I departed from SUEUIA and turned to the sea shore, reaching a city which they call SORDEPIN, and thence to another called CALMAR, thence to ESTOCAL, SORMENCES, YSTAC, and LONDIS. In LONDIS I embarked in a German *arroca*¹ and steered west in the Sea of ALEMANIA. We found five islands in this sea, GODLANDIA, COLA, BISCAR, BONDELET, and SALANDIA. Here a great gulf of the Sea of ALEMANIA enters, and surrounds all the kingdom of DACIA of the Danes. In the entrance to this gulf there are two islands called JANGLANT and FINONIA. Thence I went to Flanders, and from there to Seville, the city from which I first started.

¹ *Coca* or *Cocca*, a vessel for sails only, much used in the middle ages.

NAMES OF PLACES

ARRANGED UNDER THEIR COUNTRIES

Spain

Archbishoprics :

Sevilla
Toledo
Compostella

Bishoprics :

Algezira
Cordova
Jaen
Murcia
Badajos
Soria
Ciudad Rodrigo
Zamora

Salamanca
Plasencia
Avila

Segovia
Palencia
Cuenca

Osma
Astorga
Burgos

Leon
Oviedo
Orense

Tuy
Lugo
Mondoñedo

Calahorra
Siquençà (Silve?)

Mountains of :

Biscaya
Asturias
Segovia
Morena
Segura

Rivers of :

Guadalquivir and Guadiana
Segura
Ebro

Taje

Douro

Portugal :

Lisbona
Portogalla
Santarem
Braga

Bayona de minor

Pontevedra

Santander

Castro Urdiales

Bilbao

San Sebastian

Bayona la mayor en Gascueña

Navarra :

Pamplona

Tudela

rivers Ebro

 " Sinca

 " Signe

Condado de Ampurias :

rivers Sinca

 " Signe

 " Giron

 " Ebro

France

Tolosa

Chalon

Diepa

Burdeo

Cales

Rochela

Bretaña

Samalo (gulf) :

St Malo

Normandia

Gulf of Loira

Saina r (Seine)

Paris

Alpes Alsacie

Roan

<i>Flanders etc.</i>		TURONIA	...	Thorne, giving its name to the Vistula
SOLANDA ... Zeeland		<i>Bohemia</i>		
MAXE ... Maestricht		GRISNA	...	Grossenheim
LEOBEC ... Liege		POSNA	...	Posen
DODREC ... Dordrecht		SIRCA	...	Sieradz
LEON ... Lyons		NOXIA	...	Nossen
RUADANO ... Rhone		PRAGA	...	Prague
<i>Danube</i>		VANDALUS	...	Vadalus
TUSNA ... Tunastauff (Lelowell)		AVANDALIA	...	Country of Vandals
PATANIA ... Passau		<i>Poland, etc.</i>		
BARBARIA ... Bavaria		SANTANORIA	...	Sandomir
EBRUC ... Enbruga		CURCONIA	...	Cracow
VARISPONA ... Ratisbon		CULMAN	...	Culm
VIANA ... Vienna		LITEFAMA	...	Livonia
ARRUZUAR ... Hederwar		CATALANT	...	Courland
VESINA ... Widdin		SANTA MARIA	...	Mariempol
<i>Frisia</i>		RINALIA	...	Revel
COLANDA ... Holland		VÇIBANT	...	Wenden
ALBIA ... Elbe		UNGRADIA	...	Novogred
RUYNA ... Romö		VIRONA	...	Virland
ERRIA ... Amrom		TANAIZ	...	Don
FINONIA ... Fannö		LUMBREC	...	Limburg
GANGLANTE ... Helgoland		LEON	...	perhaps Lemberg
<i>Denmark</i>		CHINA	...	Kiog
DACIA ... Denmark		VASADINO	...	Waradim
BURBENA ... Viborg		SUAVA	...	Suavia
BURGALENSIS ... Borlun		<i>Sweden</i>		
BIUA ... Ribe		RODERIN	...	Roggerwick
ABENBRUC ... Abrensbok (Holstein)		TARSA	...	Skarsta
TANDEUZ ... Randers		ANDINE	...	Adine in Scania
ARTUZ ... Aarhus		CHICOBERGIS	...	Coast near Lund
ORENS ... Odensee		LANDIS	...	Lund
ARDONXEP ... Haderslev		YSTAT	...	Istad
DAMESMARE ... Danish Sea ?		FORMEANS	...	Soderman
CORP ... Gottorp		ESCARSE lake	...	Now Wener
DANDORA ... Tonder		ESTOCOL	...	Of Stockholm
DASIA ... Denmark		GOTLANDIA	...	Malar
BONIA ... Dania ?		BISUY	...	Gothland Is.
<i>Germany</i>		OXILIA	...	Wisby
LUBEC ... Lubeck		GOTA	...	Oesel
ROSGOT ... Rostock		ESTOCOL	...	Gothland
BONDISMAGUE ... Ludershagen		STOCOL	...	Stockholm
GRISUALDIZ ... Greifswald		CALMAN	...	Gulf
ALECHON lake ... Malchin		SURDEPINCHE	...	Calmar
CORVERIC ... Colberg				Sonderköping
ESCORPE ... Stolpe in Pomerania				
DANSICHA ... Danzic				

<i>Norway</i>		VALENCIA ...	Valencia
REGIS ... Bergen		TARRAGONA ...	Tarragona
NIDROXIA ... Nidaros		TORTOSA ...	Tortosa
TRONDE ... Trondhjem		BARCELONA ...	Barcelona
TRUNBERES ... Tronsberg		EBRO r ...	Ebro
<i>Baltic Isles</i>		PIRENEOS ...	Pyrenees
COLA ... Öland		AMPURIA ...	County of Ampuria
LISTER (BISCAR) Listerby near Carlscrona		NARBONA ...	Narbonne
BONDOLA ... Bornholm		THOLOSA ...	Toulouse
SALANDA ... Zeeland		<i>Italy</i>	
SALANDI ... Copenhagen		RUEDANO r ...	Rhone
RISENT ... Ringsted		ARLE ...	Arles
ALFNDA ... Laaland		AVIÑON ...	Avignon
ESCONIN ... Stor Hedding		MONAGO ...	Monaco
TILLE ... Telemarken		GENOUA ...	Genoa
<i>Scotland</i>		LOMBARDIA ...	Lombardy
DONFRES ... Dumfries		MEDIOLANENSIS ...	Milan
ENERUIC ... Edinburgh		CLAMONA ...	Cremona
VERUIC ... Berwick		BOLOGNA ...	Bologna
<i>England</i>		PADUA ...	Padua
LONDRES ... London		PANONIA ...	Parma
GUNSA ... Windsor		PAVIA ...	Pavia
ANTONA ... Southampton		BURGA ...	Bergamo
BRISTOL ... Bristol		RAVENA ...	Ravenna
ARTAMUA ... Dartmouth		PLAZENCIA ...	Placenza
PREMUA ... Plymouth		PISA ...	Pisa
MIRAFORDA ... Milford		TOSCANA ...	Tuscany
GALES ... Wales		FLORENCIA ...	Florence
DIRGALES ...		ROMA ...	Rome
<i>Ireland</i>		TIBRE r ...	Tiber
ESTANFORDA ...		ALBERNIA ALPES ...	Apennines
YMERIA ... Limerick		ANTONA (Mar de) ...	Adriatic
GATAFORDA ... Waterford		ARNO r ...	Arno
ROIS ...		ROMANA ...	Romagna
DONBELIN ... Dublin		NAPOL ...	Naples
ETERNS ... Faroe Is.		PULLA ...	Apulia
ARTANIA ... Orkneys		CALABRIA ...	Calabria
CITILANT ... Shetlands		SURENTI ...	Sorrcnto
IBERNIA ... Iceland		SALERNO ...	Salerno
<i>Spain again</i>		POLICASTRO ...	Policastro
PONTEVEDRA ... Pontevedra		STALEA ...	Scalea
GALICIA ... Galicia		REZO ...	Reggio
TARIFA ... Tarifa		GIRAZO ...	Gerace
MALAGA ... Malaga		COTRUM ...	Cotrone
GRANADA ... Granada		TARANTO ...	Tarentum
LORCA ... Lorca		ENTRANTO ...	Otranto
ARAGON ... Aragon		BRANDIZO ...	Brindisi
ÇARAGOÇA ... Zaragoza		MONAPOLI ...	Monopolis
		VLAR ...	Bari
		BARLETO ...	Barletta
		MONFRODOYE ...	Manfredònia
		PESCARA ...	Pescara
		ZCHILAZO ...	Squillace

			POSGA	...	Between Save and Drave
		<i>Sicily</i>	SERUIA	...	Servia
ÇEÇILIA	...	Sicily	VEÇINA	...	Widdin
MEÇINA	...	Messina	ÇEUANA	...	Chonac in Hungary
CATANIA	...	Catania	CASOC	...	Cassovia, Caschow
ÇARAGOÇA	...	Syracuse	BIUER	...	Bivar on the Danube
ÇIRENTI	...	Girgenti	CASTRO {	...	Phara Verou
TRAPANA	...	Trapani	FERRUN}	...	Yavarin on the Danube
PALERMO	...	Palermo	JAURIN	...	Comoru
CAFALLU	...	Cefalu	STRUGONUM	...	Raczkevi on the Danube
PARI	...	Patti	BAGAMOS	...	Balus
		<i>Adriatic</i>	BEAC	...	Vilak on the Danube
VENEÇIA	Gulf of	Adriatic	DRINAGO	...	Varasdin
PESCARA	...	Pescara	SALADINO	...	Mursia, Eszeln
ANTONA	...	Ancona	MYRRIU	...	Durazzo
REUENA	...	Ravenna	DURAZO	...	Greece
VENEÇIA	...	Venice	MOREA	...	Morea
ESCLAVONIA	...	Slavonia	TRAREOZA	...	Troezen
AQUYLEA	...	Aquileia	PATRIS	...	Patras
TRIESA	...	Trieste	CORANTO	...	Corinth
PARENZO	...	Parenzo	NEAPOLI	...	Nauplia
SENA	...	Segna	MAR BAXA	...	Malvasior
		<i>Dalmatia</i>	COLOM	...	Koron
JARA	...	Zara	MUTAM	...	Modon
BOXINA mts	...	Bosnia	RODAS	...	Rhodes
SAR r	...	Save river	CRETA	...	Candia
RABA r	...	Raab „	NEGROPONTE	...	Negropont
UR r	...	Drave „			<i>Asia Minor</i>
RABEZA r	...	Tributary of the Raab	SATALIA	...	Adalia (Asia Minor)
		<i>Hungary</i>	NATURI	...	Anatolia
UNGRIA	...	Hungary	SINBICHON	...	Sebenico in Dalmatia?
PANONIA	...	Pannonia	ARMENIA LA MENOR	W. part of	Armenia
SINBICHON	...	Sebenico in Dalmatia	TURQUYA	...	Asia Minor
NARENT r	...	Gabella? in Dalmatia	CANDEBOR	...	Alaza in Asia Minor
DULÇEÇNO	...	Dulcigno	ANTROÇETA	...	Antiochethra in Asia Minor
BURGARIA	...	Bulgaria	CORINCHO	...	Colcos, Corgos
DRANOYA r	...	Drave?	CAPADOÇIA	...	Cappadocia
PIRUS r	...	Drina?	FELICIA	...	Cilicia
JAURIN	...	Jaurim? on the Danube	BOESÇIA	...	Beocia(Beotia) ? a mistake
BUDA	...	Buda			
FIRMIA	...	Sirinia			
SIGNA	...	Between Danube and Save			
MAÇESNO	...	Mannersdorf near Guntz			
DRINAGO	...	An affluent of the Danube			

VITILIA	...	Bithynia	<i>Egypt</i>
GALA	...	Galatia	EGIPTO ... Egypt
ÇIALIDA	...	Lydia	RISA ... Port of Risa
FRIGIA	...	Phrygia	DESCRION ... Serbonis lake
TROYA	...	Troy	TENEXE ... Pelusium,
PANFILIA	...	Pamphilia	(Tennis of most eastern
ISAURIA	...	Isauria	Edrisi) mouth of Nile
FERADELIA	...	Philadelphia	DAMIATA ... Damietta
CUNIO	...	Iconium	ALCAIRA ... Cairo
SAUASTO	...	Ancient name of Turquia	BABILONIA ... Subrb. of Cairo
SAMARIA	...	Samaria	RODA ... " of Cairo
CHONTAY	...	Kutay	LAJUZA ... " of Cairo
SILIA	...	Cilicia	ALIXANDRIA ... Alexandria
COLCOS	...	Colcas	ROXETO ... Rosetta
PORTE BONEL		In the Gulf of Scanderoon	
CHIPRE	...	Cyprus	<i>Barbary</i>
FAMAGOSTA	...	Famagosta	RIBAS ALUAS ... Ribas Albas
NYCROXIA	...	Nicosia	LUCHON ... Lucha
LAMISO	...	Limasol	TARABUC ... Trabuch
BAFA	...	Baffa	MON DE BARCAS ... Barca
ALIXANDRETA		Scanderoon	(Edrisi l. 216)
			BONA ANDREA ... Apolonia
			TOLOMETA ... Ptolemais
		<i>Syria</i>	
SURIA	...	Syria	
ANTIOCHA	...	Antioch	
REPELETA	...	Old name of Antioch	BREMCHON ... Berenice, modern Bengazi
SOLIN	...	Scleucia Pieria	ZUMARA ... In the Gulf of Syrtis
TORTOSA	...	Tarsus	SCIN
TRIPUL	...	Tripoli	PUERTO MAGRO ... Mouth of the Magra
EBURUT	...	Beyrout	TRIPUL ... Tripoli
ACRE	...	Acra	(Tripoli of Edrisi)
CFSARIA	...	Cæsarea	ARA HASA ... Ras Magrables in Tunis
ESCALONA	...	Ascalon	CAPIZ ... Gabes
PALESTINA	...	Palestine	(Cabes of Edrisi)
JAFA	...	Jaffa	FAQIZ ... El Fahaz
IHERUSALEM	...	Jerusalem	(Sfax of Edrisi ?)
LIBANO	...	Lebanon	LIGEM tower ... Tower of Ligem
JORDAN	...	Jordan	ALCAIRAHUAN ... Cairuan
TIBERIA	...	Tiberias	(Edrisi l. 254)
MAR MUERTO	...	Dead Sea	ÇUCIA ... Susa
GALILEA sea	...	Lake of Tiberias	(Sousa of Edrisi)
GALAT mt	...	Mount Galat?	TUNEZ ... Tunis
ERMON mt	...	Mount Hermon	BONA ... Bona
ABRAREN mt	...	Mount Abraren	(Bona of Edrisi)
JAFET	...	Land of Japhet	CONSTANTINA ... Constantine
DAMASCO	...	Damascus	(Edrisi l. 252)
LAIRAG	...	Irak? Il Hirac (old name of Euphrates)	ASBORA ... Estora
			ALCOM ... Eullu
			GIGAR ... Djidjal
			BUGIA ... Bugia

ARGUER	...	Algiers	<i>Canaries</i>
BRISCHAN	...	Bresia	
TENSSE	...	Jenes in Algeria	GRESA ... Graciosa
ALGEZER	...	Algiers	LANÇAROTE ... Lanzerote
MAGANGA	...	Mostagan	BEZIMARIN ... One of the small Canary Isles
ORAN	...	Oran	RACHAN ... Roque, Canary Isles
<i>Morocco</i>		<i>Alegrança</i> ... One of the Canaries?	
TREMEÇEN	...	Tremeçen	UEGIMAR ... Not in N or R texts. Same as Bezimarin
MULUYA <i>r</i>	...	Muluvia	FORTE VENTURA FuerteVentura
ALCUDIA	...	Larcudia	CANARIA ... Gran Canaria
NOCEÑA	...	Nocena	TENERIFE ... Teneriffe
BEDIZ	...	Now Peñon de Velez	ISLA DEL INFIERNO Palma
ÇEPTA	...	Ceuta	GOMERA ... Gomera
FEZ	...	Fez	FERRO ... Ferro
CALE	...	Sallee	ARAGANIA ... A place in Gran Canaria
MIQUYNÉZ	...	Mequinez	SAUVAJE ...
RIBATE	...	Rabat	<i>Madeiras</i>
TANJAR	...	Tangiers	DESIERTA ... Desarters
ARZILA	...	Arzilla	LECMANE ... Madeira
RAXY	...	Rabat?	PUERTO SANTO Puerto Santo
AZAMOR	...	Azamor	<i>Azores</i>
NIFE	...	Anafi?	LOBO ... Santa Maria
GUX <i>r</i>	...	Near Saffee	CABRAS ... San Miguel
MARRUECOS	...	Marocco	BRASIL ... Perhaps Terceira
ADMET	...	Aghma	COLUMBARIA ... Pico, one of the Azores
ROMAIQUIA	(wife of the King of Seville)		VENTURA ... Fayal, one of the Azores
MOGODOR	...	Mogadore	SAN JORGE ... San Jorge, one of the Azores
ÇUÇIA LA ALTA	Western Atlas		CONEJOS ... Flores, one of the Azores
ATALANES	...	Atlas	CUERVO MARINES Corvo, one of the Azores
<i>or</i>			
MONTES CLAROS	Atlas until 17th century		
CARENA	...	Chain of the Atlas	
GAZULA	...	Djezula, S.W. of Atlas	
ZAMATANA	...	Samatamat, port of Afri- can coast	
NA <i>c</i>	...	Cape Nao	<i>Central Africa (first Journey)</i>
SAN BIN <i>c</i>	...	Beni Sabi (Subi?)	ZICHIAL HAMERA Sakiet el Hamra
BUYDER <i>c</i>	...	Boyador	IFURENT ... Ifran
<i>Atlantic Isles</i>		<i>MASCAROTE</i> ... At the foot of the Atlas	
TOLOMEO	...	Africa, N.coast	SULGUMENÇA Sigilmasiyale, the capital of
LA CARIDAD	...	Al-Kalidat of the Arabian geographers	Tafilet. Segel- mense of Leo Africanus

RIO DE DARA...	Darka pass over the Atlas to Sus	of Guinea. The other branch flows through Egypt to the Mediterranean. Between them is DONGOLA.
TOCORON ..	Tammergrut, banks of the Draa	Both rise in the lofty mountains of the Antarctic pole
TIBALBERT ...	Tebelbet, S. of the Atlas	
SIDAN ...	An oasis	
BUDA ...	Oasis S. of Atlas	
GANAHC ...	Ghana, capital of Guinea	
CRIMA ...	Accinaria (Guinea)	
MESCA ...	Near a river rising S. of Atlas	
RIO DEL ORO...	Senegal river	
GUYNOA ...	Guinea, then the country of Upper Senegal	
ORGANA ...	On the Upper Senegal	
TAMAR ...	Oasis of palms in Organa	
TIMER ...	Jebel-l-Tiber "Monte del Oro." Oasis in Organa	
TAUSER ...	Bordering on Organa	
ALMENA ...	Oasis of Tauser	
ALBERTARA ...	" "	
MERMA ...	" "	
CATIFI EL KHEBIR	" "	
SAPLOVA ...	" "	
TRIMISIN ...	Tremeçen	
DADAC r ...	Rising at E. end of Carena (Atlas) mts	
MANOLA ...	Place in Nubia?	
DRZIA ...	In Tremeçen, Esna?	
PALOLA ...	in Tremeçen?	
DONGOLA ...	W. of Nubia	
NTLUS ...	One branch flows west and becomes the Senegal or Rio del Oro, and on its banks is the kingdom	
<i>Central Africa (second Journey)</i>		
GROPIS ...	One of the Bisagots	
QUIBLE ...	Xerbor?	
ALBOCH ...	Sierra Leone	
LIRRY ...	Oasis in central Africa	
ENALCO r ...	Kamaranka? rising in Lirry	
GOTONIE ...	Senegambia & Sudan	
MONTES LUNÆ	Mountains of the Moon	
PALOLA ...	In Tremeçen	
BURGA ...	Mount in Gotonie	
ELBAHAC ...	Mount in Gotonie	
ELMOLAC ...	Mount in Gotonie	
ZANON ...	In Gulf of Guinea	
AZUEAN ...	In Gulf of Guinea	
MALICUN ...	In Gulf of Guinea	
AMENUAN ...	Miniana in the Kong mountains	
GORAN ...	In Amenuan. Near the Niger?	
ASÇIDA ...	Axim?	
COLOGANE ...	Calabar	
BENATEO ...	Ben Neton. Right of Riafra	
YUDE?		
GAONA ...	In Amenuan	

CANBEN	...	Gaboon?
GRACIONA	...	African kingdom and capital
ABDESELIB	...	
MALSA (Melli?)		Capital of Prester John
MAGDASOR	...	African state and capital?
AMOC	...	Damot on Lake Tsana?

Blue Nile?

ARAOC	...	Between Malsa and Magdasor?
SARMA	...	Between Malsa and Magdasor?
OCA	...	Between Malsa and Magdasor?
MORANIA	...	Between Malsa and Magdasor?
YVMA	...	Dima? near the Blue Nile
GABENCOLIS	...	Between Malsa and Magdasor?
GLAOC	...	Between Malsa and Magdasor?

Africa and (Red Sea)

ALBACIO	...	Abyssinia
TRALIDEBO	...	Sidab
CHOS	...	Koseir
MADE	...	Mader
SACAN	...	Suakin

Arabia

ADEN		
ALCUBIL	...	Kuria Muria
AXION GEBEL		Ezion Gelber
ADROMAR	...	Hadramaus
ALMEDINA	...	Medina
FADAL	...	Fartak
GIDE	...	Jeddah
MECHAN	...	Mecca
SERAYN	...	Serain
RASQUIPIZ	...	Ras Quibal
YUDE	...	Uidan
SICOCRA	...	Socotra

Mesopotamia

CALDEA	...	Caldæa
CUR	...	Should be Tigris
EUPHRATES	...	("Not the one in Africa")
TORO	...	Taurus mountains
AGRO DESENABAR		Near Babylon. Shinar?

Baileonia

BANDACHA	...	Bagdad
BALDAQUE	...	
MONT FALCON		In Mesopotamia
ANSERA	...	Isle in the Tigris
NINIQUE	...	Nineveh

Persian Gulf

AQUISIO	...	Kishm
AQUYSIO	...	
ENRRO	...	Suto, at entrance of Persian Gulf
HORMIXIO	...	Ormuz

India and Isles

SABBA	...	Saba in Arabia
GOLFATHAN	...	In Arabia. Sabea
EGEPTA	...	Jepta in Muscat
CABAT	...	Ras el Jabbat
DELINI	...	Delhi
NONCIA	...	Mekran
CHEQUIMO	...	Quetta
DEMONELLA	...	Mandra
COXIMOCHA	...	Gogé, Gulf of Cambay

GRANBAET	...	Cambay
GANARRAC	...	Canara
MAHOBAR	...	Malabar
GOMAR	...	Comorin
COLON	...	Quilon
VIGUY	...	Bijaya-nagar (Narsinga?). From Cape Comorin to Bengal
PANONA	...	Patna?
FRAMISIA	...	In the kingdom of Viguy?

TUSI	...	In the kingdom of Viguy?	DARDASAN	...	Dardoc of Strabo?
ARTILLO	...	In the kingdom of Viguy?	TORDAOR	...	City in China?
CORSA	...	In the kingdom of Viguy?	BOCARDA	...	" "
RUSNA	...	In the kingdom of Viguy?	ASCANIA	...	Lungnam
ARMONEA	...	Armogan	LANGUAISA	...	Hoang Ho
ANDROUVAR	...	In the kingdom of Viguy?	MAGOT	...	City in China?
MONCASPI	...	In the kingdom of Viguy?	TRASTARGO	...	Kharism.
PASCAR	...	In the kingdom of Viguy?	NORGANCIO	...	Khiva
SAGELA	...	Ceylon	CATO	...	Jetu
BAXAJA	...	Balka, near Beder	BOCACIN	...	Bokhara
ARMALEC	...	An empire in the east. Locality uncertain	SARMAGANT	...	Samarcand
TRAPOUANA	...	Sumatra	SCIM	...	Burma or Siam
JAVA	...	Java	TABASUM	...	Somewhere in Mongolia
BENGALA <i>gulf</i>	...	Bay of Bengal	MOGOLES	...	Mongols
OXANAP	...	Empire. Locality uncertain. Pegu?	MOGOLIN	...	Mongolia
MOROA	...	In Oxanap. Pegu?	TAGOJAR	...	Land N.W. of China?
CORTOMAR	...	In Oxanap. Pegu?	GOT	...	Part of Mongolia
SORFAXA	...	In Oxanap. Pegu?	MAGOT	...	Near the great wall
XALOAC	...	Saruain Pegu?	ALBIZIBI	...	Some part of Mongolia?
<i>Cathay and the way thither</i>					
CATAYO	...	China	SINOFALOS	...	Some region W. of China?
MONTES CASPIOS	...	Himalayas. Mts of Mazaranderan and Caucasus and Altai	TRIMIC	...	Tibet?
TARTARIA	...	Tartary	MARE SERICUM	...	China Sea
SOLIN	...	Pekin or near it. Burial place of the three kings	MANZIE	...	Island, China Sea?
GODIANA	...	?Name derived from Gog	PARADISUS	...	Isle. Formosa?
MAGODIANA	...	?Name derived from Magog	BACERTA	...	In China, W.
MORROSIA	...	Muren?	CATIGORA	...	Saigon
FACOLISIA	...	City in China?	CEBIA	...	In Scim. China?
<i>Western Asia</i>					
SARA <i>sea of</i>	...		CUCI	...	Kuki? (Burma)
UXBECO	...				
RAANSINLI	...				
MONIMENTI	<i>gulf</i>				
GODASPA	...				
EGLESTIA	...				
MALASCORT	...				
MASOL	...				
ORBE	...				
SUSCAR	...				

MAXATE	... ? On the Tigris	AYUSO	... In Asia Minor?
NAHUMEN	... Mohammera	GALIPOLI	... Gallipoli
BRASAR	... Bussora	RECREA	... Heraclea
AQUISIO	... Kishm	CONSTANTINOPLA	Constanti- nople
ARGOR	... On the Eu- phrates	MARE MAYOR	Euxine
NEGA	... Kala Nedcha	LODOMAGO	... N.W. of Con- stantinople
CAMAC	... Chamar? on the Eu- phrates	MESENBEZ	... Misiori on the Black Sea
ALAR GEO	... Al Djezerei		
MALAXIA or LUALXIA	On the Euphrates. Malatia?		
SURMENA r	... River near Trebizond		
JORGANIA	... Georgia	ARCHADIA	... Arcadia
TRAPESONDA	... Trebizond	ACHIA	... Achaia
TORIS	... Tabreez	BOECIA	... Boeotia
MARSARGIS	... Lake in Persia	MACEDONIA	... Macedonia
MARCARGIS	... Maraga near Lake Uru- mia	GAHONIA	... In Epirus?
ARGIS	... Lake in Persia	LETEDOMONIA	Sparta
CAPERTI	... Baiburt?	CESALONICA	... Salonica
SALAMANCA	... Sulcimania?	PARUS	... Epirus
ORMI	... Urumia lake	MICALI	... In Greece?
CADE	... In Persia. Kerja?	PIRUS r	... Drina
BUXILA	... Bethis, near Lake Van	CERUA mts	... Separate Al- bania from Herzegovina
RASTELLO	... Razelain in Armenia		
ARGIS r	... Lake Van		
SALDANIA	... Sultanieh	VECINA	... Widdin
PREMUA (del Rey de Persia)	In Persia	DANUBIO	... Danube
		TURBO	... Dneister
		DACIA	... Drina river
		DRINAGO	... ? Tributary of the Danube
		PINGA	... Tributary of the Danube
		RABA	... Raab
		RABESA	... Tributary of the Danube
		UR r	... Affluent of the Drave
ABBA	... Teheran?	VECINE	... Widdin
AYRAS (SARAX)	Shiraz	MAURO CASTRO	... Akerman?
CASAR	... In Persia?	LUSUR r	... Beresina
SERRANS	"	REXOS mts	... Source of Dneiper
THESI	"	PIDEA	... On the Don?
SPAOR	Ispahan?	NIGROPILA	... Perekop
JORJAMAN	Georgia	LETANA sea	... Sea of Azoff
SPALONERO	Razelain?	GOTIA cape	... Crimea
SALDANIA	Sultanieh	TUS cape	... Crimea
TORIS	Tabriz	ANOGASIA	... Anegazia?
SIRAS	Sari?		
KUR r	Cyrus		
AUSERO	In Persia?		
BALDAC	Mesopotamia		
LUALXAXA	Malacia on the Euphrates		

MATERGA	...	Kertch	MUSAUR	...	West coast of
COMANIA	...	On the Sea of Azof	•		Caspian
TANA	...	Don river	ESPAUOR	...	West coast of
CANARDI	...	Between Don and Dneiper	QUILLAN	...	Caspian
TANAY	...	Lake of Tanay?	TRESCARGO	...	West coast of
ARUASAXIA	...	Same as Anegazia	CONTULICANCHI	...	Caspian
PESONTA	...	In Abhasia	BALTACHINCA	...	On the Caspian
SANT ESTROPOLI	...	Sebastopol, but in Mingrelia?	ESCLEURZA	...	On the Caspian
GORGONIA	...	Georgia	TIFER	...	On the Volga?
FAXA	...	Phasis	CORANCHI	...	On the Volga
CONISA	...	Quisa?	TIR	...	Torjeh
		Vitze?			Trib. of Volga
TRAPESONDA	...	Trebizond			<i>Russia</i>
QUINISONDA	...	Kerezun	SEBUR	...	Simbirsk
SEMISO	...	Samson	CASORAMA	...	Kostroma
CASTELLE	...	Sinope	TASCOAR	...	Rostof
SAMASCO	...	Sivastro	PIDEA	...	Pistovo
PUNTA RANCH	...	Erekli	ROXIA	...	Russia
CARPI	...	Kerpi Liman	XORMAN	...	Cholm
			NU	...	Dwina
			ALBIRZIBI	...	In Russia?
			VIRONA	...	Livonia
			SIČCIA	...	Scythia
PALOLIMEN	...	Scutari	NOGARADO	...	Novgorod
DIASCHILO	...	Eskle in Bithynia	MAXAR	...	Orenburg to
FERANDELIA	...	Philadelphia			Moscow
ATOLOGO	...	Hypsili in Asia Minor	CASAMA	...	(Moxia)
SAUASCO	...	Sivas	LASAC	...	Cazan
JORGANIA	...	Georgia			Lechel in the
DERBENT	...	Derbent			province of
CARAOL	...	On the Caspian	MONSCAOR	...	Cazan?
JANUAS FERRI	...	Iron gates	VOGARADO	...	Moscow
AXBAN	...	Xirvan	SILUANA	...	E. Novgorod
BARNACHU	...	Near Baku	SFPTEM CASTRA	...	
BACU	...	Baku	HORGILM	...	Transylvania
GUDASPU	...	On the Caspian	TURBO	...	Dneister
REVERSA	...	Korenabad	LUSIM	...	Dneiper
AYAR	...	On the Caspian	SARAX	...	Saragerio
MAUMET	...	West coast of Caspian	GOTIA	...	? Crimea
ASANGO	...	West coast of Caspian	YRCANIA	...	Northern
					Russia
			NOGULAUS	...	In northern
					Russia?

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF PLACES

Abba (in Persia) 53	Almedina 41
Abenbruc (Abrensbök in Holstein) 7	Almenea 31
Abraren, Mt 22	Almodasi 44
Absedelib 36	Alpes de Albernia, Bohemia (Apennines) 15
Achia (Achaia) 55	Alpes Alemanie (the Alps) 16
Acre 21	Alpes Alsacie (the Vosges) 5, 6
Acerua, Mt 18	Altas Sierras del Toro (Taurus Mts) 52
Aden 39	Altas Sierras del Trasmontana (Mts of Norway) 10, 61
Admet (in Morocco) 26	Amenuan (N. of Kong Mts?) 35
Adromar (Hadramaut) 39	Amoc (Damot) 38
Afortunado lago (in Ireland) 12	Ampurias 4
Africa 24	Andaluoya (Andalusia) 8
Agro de Senabar (near Babylon) 40	Androuar 42
Airso (Tarsus) 21	Andujar
Alargeo (on the Euphrates) 52	Ancandia (Crete)
Albaçio (on the Red Sea) 39	Andine (in Scania) 9
Albernia, Alps of 15	Anogasia 56
Albertara oasis 31	Anpuria (Ampurias, a county in Catalonia) 4, 14
Albia 7, 8	Ansera 40
Albirzibi 60	Antarctic Pole 33, 35, 36, 43
Albizibi 48	Antiocha 21
Alboch (Sierra Leone) 34	Antona 12
Alcaira (Cairo) 22, 32	Antona (Ancona) 17
Alcarahuan (Cairuan) 24	Antroçeta 19
Alcom (Algiers) 25	Aquisio (Kishim) 41, 52
Alcubil 39	Aquylea (Aquilea) 17
Alcudia 25	Ar river 46
Alechon (port near Danzig) 7	Arabia 41
Alegranza 28	Aragania (in Canary Ids) 29
Alemania Sea 62	Aragon 3
Alemaña 60	Araoc 38
Alenda (Laaland) 11	Arauia 48
Algarve 29	Arbolea, Mt 24
Algezer 25	Archadia (Arcadia) 55
Algezira 2, 14, 26	Ardeselib 35
Alixandreta 21	Ardonep (Haderslev) 7
Alexandria 23	Arens 7
Aljezira 14	
Almaria (Almeria) 14	

Argis 53
 Argot (on the Euphrates) 46, 52
 Arguer (Algiers) 25
 Arle (Arles) 6, 15
 Armalec (Bengal) 43, 48
 Armenia 21, 46, 52
 Armenia the less 20
 Armeñaque 4
 Armonea (coast of Coromandel) 42
 Arno (Arno river) 16
 Arruzuuar (Hedevaron on the Danube) 6
 Artamua (Dartmouth) 13
 Artania (Orkneys) 13
 Artillo 42
 Artuz (Aarhus) 7
 Aruasaxia 57
 Arzilla 26
 Asbora 25
 Ascania 45
 Asçida 35
 Astorga 2
 Asturias 2
 Atalanes 27
 Atologo 58
 Auegazia 45
 Avandalia 8
 Avila 2
 Avinon 6, 15
 Axbran (Shirvan) 58
 Axiongabel (Ezion Geber) 39
 Ayamonte (Ayamonte)
 Azamow (Azamor) 26
 Azocaque Strait 26
 Azeman 35
 Babilonia (one of the four wards of Cairo) 23
 Babilomia 40, 50
 Bacerta
 Bacu (Bakou) 58
 Badajoz 2
 Bafa 21
 Bagamos 18
 Balaxia 44
 Baldac 54
 Baldaque (Bagdad) 40
 Baltachinea (on the Volga) 59
 Bandacha 40
 Bangada, Bay of 43
 Bangalia 43
 Barbaria (Bavaria) 6
 Barca, Mt 23
 Barçelona 14
 Barna (Karna) 55
 Barnachu (a port of Dagestan) 58
 Barleto 16
 Barrameda 2
 Baruaria, Mt 24
 Baxaja 43
 Bayona 3
 Bayona la mayor 3
 Bayona la menor 3
 Beac 18
 Bediz 25
 Beleen (Bethlehem) 5
 Benateo 35
 Bengala 43
 Berberia 23
 Berengan (near Savona) 15
 Bernia (Ibernia)
 Betis (Guadalquivir) 2
 Bezimarin 28
 Bilbao 3
 Bira (on the Euphrates) 40
 Biscaya 2
 Bisuy (Wisby) 10
 Biua 7
 Buer (in Hungary, on the Danube) 18
 Biscaya 2
 Bocarda 45
 Bocarin 46, 48
 Boecia 55
 Boemia 7
 Boescia 20
 Boloña 15
 Bona 24
 Bona Andrea 23
 Bondelet 62
 Bondola (Bornholm) 11
 Bondizmague (Stralsund) 7
 Bonia (Dania badly copied) 7
 Boxina (Bosnia) 17
 Braga 3
 Brahasa 24
 Brandiza (Brindisi) 16, 17
 Brasara (Bussora) 52
 Brasil Id 29
 Bremchon (Berenice, Barbary coast) 23
 Bretaña 5
 Brischian 25
 Bristol 12
 Brujas (Bruges) 5
 Buda (on the Danube) 18
 Buda (S. of the Atlas. La Buda of Ibn Batuta) 30

Bugia 25
 Burbena (Viborg) 7
 Burdeos 4
 Burga (Bergamo) 15
 Burgalensis 7
 Burgaria 18
 Burgos 2
 Buxila 53
 Buyder 28, 33
 Byabalec (Peking) 44

Cabat 42
 Cabo de Buyder (Boyador) 28
 Cabo de Gotia (Crimea) 56
 Cabo da Na (Nun) 27
 Cabo da Sant Bin 28
 Cabo da Tus 56
 Cabras, Id de 29
 Cade 53
 Cafalhe (Cefalu) 16
 Calonia 55
 Calabria 16
 Calhorra 2
 Caldea 39, 40
 Cales (Calais) 5
 Calman (Calmar) 10, 62
 Camac 52
 Cananea (Canaan) 22
 Canardy (near mouth of the Don) 56
 Canaria (Gran Canaria) 28
 Canben 35
 Candebor 19
 Candia 19
 Capadoçia 20
 Caperti 53
 Capiz 24
 Caraol 58
 Carena Mts 23, 27
 Caridae Islds 28
 Carpi 58
 Cartago the great 26
 Casama (Kazan) 61
 Casar 53
 Casoc 18
 Casorama 60
 Caspio 59
 Caspios Montes 59
 Castelle (Sinope) 57
 Castilla
 Castillo de Got 47
 Castillo de Magot 45
 Castiñ ferrun 18
 Castro marin 2
 Castro Urdiales 3

Catalant (Courland) 8
 Catania 16
 Cataya 5, 44
 Catifi el quebir 31
 Cato 46, 51
 Cerua Mts 56
 Cesalonica 56
 Cesaria 21
 Chalor, 5
 Chequimo 42
 Chicobergis 9
 Chiuia (Kief) 9
 Chipre 21, 46
 Chontay 20
 Chos (Kosseir) 39
 Clamona (Cremona) 15
 Ciudad Rodrigo 2
 Cola (Öland) 11, 62
 Colanda 7
 Colcos 20
 Cologane 35
 Colon 19
 Colon (Quilon) 42
 Coloña 5, 6, 7
 Columbaria Id 29
 Comania (on the Don and Sea of Azoff), Ship of 51, 56
 Comanes 56, 57
 Conejos Id 29
 Conisa 57
 Compostela 2
 Constantina 25
 Contulicanchi 59
 Coranchi (Novogorod) 59
 Coranto (Corinth) 19
 Corçega (Corsica) 24
 Cordova 2
 Coria
 Corincho 20
 Corp (Glucksborg) 7
 Corça 42
 Cortomar 44
 Corueric (Colberg) 8
 Costantina 25
 Costantinopla 45, 55
 Cotamanfez 26
 Cotrun 16
 Coximocha 42
 Creta 19, 54
 Crima 30
 Cuenea 2
 Cuervos marinos 29, 36
 Culman 8
 Cumera 28
 Cunia (Iconium) 20

Cur R. Tigris, also Kur or Cyrus	Dulcecnio (Dulcigno) 18
40	Durazo (Durazzo) 19
Curconia 8	Ebro 2, 4, 14
Curquo 21	Ebruc 6
Çafı 26	Eburut (Beirut) 21
Çale 26	Egepta 22, 32
Çaragoça 16	Egipto 22, 32
Çepta 26, 33	Eglesia 46, 52
Çensor (Erzeroum) 57	Elbahac 34
Çepta (Ceuta) 33	Elmolac 34
Çerdeña (Sardinia) 24	El Portogallo (Oporto) 3
Çesaria (Cesarea) 21	Enalco 34
Çenana 18	Eneruic (York) 11
Çialidia 20	Enrro 41
Çibdat Rodrigo 2	Entranto (Otranto) 16
Çiçuença (Liguenza) 2	Erria 7
Çitilant (Shetland) 13	Ermon, Mt 22
Çuçia 24	Escalona (Ascalon) 21
Çuçia (al Sus) 27, 29	Escarse, lake 9
Çuçia la alta (Atlas W) 27	Esclavonia (Slavonia) 17
Daçia riv. 56	Escleurza (on the Volga) 59
Daçia de Danes (Denmark) 7	Escocia 11
Damasco 22	Escondin (Stan Hedding) 11
Damesmare (Danish sea) 7	Escorpe (Pomerania) 8
Damiata 22, 32	Espauor (on the Caspian) 59
Dan 21	Estanforda (Strangford) 22
Dançicha (Danzig) 8	Estarse, Cape 62
Dandora (Tonder, Slesvig) 7	Estela (Estella, Navarre) 4
Dangola 32	Estocal (Stockholm) 9, 10, 62
Danoye 6	Eterns (Ostero, one of the Farœs)
Danubio 6, 56	13
Dara, Rio de 29	Etiopia 32, 33
Daraze (Durazzo) 18	Eufrates 22, 40, 54
Dardasan 45	Eufrates 35, 36
Dasia (Denmark) 7	Exia 22
Delini (Delhi) 42	
Demonela 42	Facolisia 45
Descrion 22	Fadal 41
Desierta Id 29	Famagoste (Cyprus) 21
Desierto de Egipto 32	Fandeu 7
Derebent (Derbent) 58	Faquiz (port of Barbary) 24
Diaschilo 58	Faxa (Phasis, now Poti) 57
Diepe 5	Felicia (Cilicia) 20
Dilini 42	Feradelfia (Phrygia) 20, 58
Dirgales 12	Ferro Id 20
Dodrec (Dordrecht) 5	Fexe riv. 26
Donbelin (Dublin) 12	Fez 26
Donfres (Dumfries) 11	Finonia (Funen) 7, 62
Dongola 32	Firmia (Syrmia, in Hungary) 18
Dranoya 18	Flanders 5, 62
Drinayo 18, 56	Florençia 15
Duero 2, 3	Flumen Magot (Hoang Ho) 45
	Formeans 9
	Forte-ventura (Canaries) 28

Framisia 42
 Francia 5
 Frenit 15
 Frigia 20
 Frisia 7
 Frisia, Gulf of 7
 Gabencolic 38
 Gaera (Gaeta) 16
 Gala (Galatia) 20
 Gales (Wales) 12
 Galat 22
 Galicia 3, 13
 Galipoli 55
 Gallizia 3, 13
 Ganaarac (one of the ports in Canara) 42
 Ganabe (Mt and capital of Guinea) 30
 Ganbaden (Hebrew name of the terrestrial paradise) 37
 Ganglante (Langeland) 7
 Gaona (in Amenuan) 35
 Gataforda (Waterford) 12
 Gazula (S.W. of Atlas) 27, 33
 Genoua (Genoa) 15
 Germania 7
 Gibraltar 14, 26
 Gide (Jiddah) 39
 Gigar (coast of Barbary) 25
 Gion (Gihon. River of the terrestrial paradise) 38
 Girazo (Girace in the kingdom of Naples) 16
 Girenti (Girgenti) 16
 Giron 4
 Glaoc (banks of the Nile) 38
 Godaspa (shores of the Caspian) 51
 Godiana 45
 Godlandia 62
 Gog and Magog 47
 Golfathan (in Arabia Sabea) 42
 Gomar (Comorin) 42
 Gomera 28
 Gomorra 22
 Goran 35
 Gorgania 57
 Got 47
 Got y Magot 47
 Gotia 10, 61
 Gotia 56
 Gotlandia 10
 Gotonie 34
 Gox riv. 26
 Graçiona 35
 Granada 3, 14
 Granbaet (Cambay) 42
 Grecia 17, 54
 Gregis (Georgia) 58
 Gresa (Canaries) 28
 Grimania (Germany) 6
 Grisna 8
 Grisualdiz 7
 Gropis 33
 Guadalquivir 2
 Guadiana 2, 3
 Guardamar 2
 Gudaspu (on the Caspian) 59
 Guinea 30
 Gunsa (Winchelsea) 12
 Guynoa (Guinea) 28, 30
 Hormicho (Ormuz) 41, 53
 Ibernia 12, 13
 Ierusalem 22
 India la alta (Eastern India) 48
 India la arenosa (Rajputana and Delhi) 49
 India la baixa (Beluchistan and Sind) 49
 Infierno Id 28
 Infurent 29
 Inglaterra 12
 Irlanda 12
 Isauria (in Asia Minor) 20
 Jafa 21
 Jafet, land of 22, 52, 54
 Jaen 2
 Janglante (same as Ganglante) 62
 Januasferri (iron gates) Derbent 58
 Janula Id 46
 Jara (Zara) 17
 Jaua (Java) 43, 44
 Jauales (in Java) 44
 Jaurin (on the Danube. Raab?) 18
 Jaurin (Id in the Danube) 18
 Jerusalem 21
 Jor (source of Jordan. Dan) 21
 Jordan 21
 Jorgania (Gorgania) 52, 58
 Jorjaman (in Persia) 53
 Judea 22
 Judea, Sea of 38
 Karispona 6
 Lairag (Irak. Name of Eu-phrates) 22

Laiso 20
 Lajuza (a part of Cairo) 23
 Lamiso (Limasol) 21
 Lanzarote (Canaries) 28
 Landis (Lund) 9
 La Rasy (Larache) 26
 Lasac (in Kazan) 61
 Leuduena (Lyons) 15
 Lecmane (Madeira) 29
 Leobec (Lubeck) 5
 Leon 2
 Leon (Lyons) 6
 Leon (Limburg) 9
 Letania 45, 56
 Letedemonia 56
 Libano 21
 Ligem 24
 Limogines 4
 Lini 42
 Lirri 34
 Lisboa 2, 3
 Liser (Id. Baltic) 11
 Litefama (Revel) 8
 Lobo Id 29
 Lobo 56
 Lodomago (on the Euxine) 55
 Loïra (Gulf) 5
 Lombardy 15
 Londis 62
 Londres 12
 Longauisa 45
 Lualaxa 54
 Lubec (Lubeck) 7
 Lucdevic (Lyons) 6
 Luchon 23
 Luna Mts 34, 55
 Lunbrec 9
 Lusin riv. 61
 Lusur 56
 Macedonia 55
 Maçesno 18
 Made 39
 Maganga 25
 Magasor 37
 Magodiana 45
 Magot 45
 Mabobar (Malabar) 42
 Maguer 30
 Mahumen (Mohammera) 52
 Malaga 14
 Malagona 15
 Malascort 52
 Malaxa 52
 Malican 35

Mallorcas 25
 Malsa (capital of Prester John)
 36
 Manbrot 44
 Manjie Id 49
 Manola 32
 Marbaxa 19
 Marcargis (L. Van?) 53
 Marruecos 26, 33
 Marsargis (Lake Maraga) 53
 Marsella 15
 Mascarota (in the Atlas) 29
 Materga (in the Strait of Kertch)
 56
 Maumet (on the Caspian) 59
 Mauro Castro (Akerman) 56
 Mayorcas 25
 Maxa (the Meuse) 5
 Maxar (between Orenburg and
 Moscow) 60
 Maxate (on the Tigris) 52
 Meça (Muscat) 39
 Meçina (Messina) 16
 Mechan (Mecca) 41
 Mediolanensis (Milan) 15
 Menovar 44
 Merma 31
 Mesça (S. of Atlas) 30
 Mesenbez (Euxine) 55
 Mesopotamia 40
 Micali 56
 Miquynez (Mequinez) 26
 Miraforda (Milford) 12
 Mocena 25
 Moconia (Moscovia?) 60
 Modogor (Mogador) 27
 Mogoles 44
 Mogolin 48
 Monago (Monaco) 15
 Moncaspi 42
 Monopoli 16
 Mon de Barca 23
 Mondoñedo 2
 Mondragon 16
 Monfrodoye (Manfredonia, king-
 dom of Naples) 16
 Monimenti 46, 51, 59
 Monpesler 15
 Mons Arbolea (in Sardinia) 24
 Baruaria (in Sardinia) 24
 Monscaor (Moscow) 61
 Mons Organ
 Tamar
 Timer } 31
 Pirus

Monfalcon (in Mesopotamia) 40
 Morania (on the Upper Nile) 38
 Morea 19, 54
 Moroa 44
 Morrosia (China) 45
 Murcia 2
 Muluya riv. 26
 Mutam 19
 Muzour 59
 Myrrin 18
 Na (Cape Nun) 27, 33
 Napol 16
 Narbona (Narbonne) 5, 14
 Narent (in Dalmatia) 18
 Nasecor (in Albania) 19
 Nasol 52
 Naturi 19
 Navarra 3
 Napoli (Nauplia) 19
 Neapoli 19
 Negra (on the Euphrates) 52
 Negroponte 19, 54
 Nidroxia (Trondheim) 10
 Nife (in Morocco) 26
 Nigropila 56
 Nilo (Nile) 31
 Nilus (Nile) 22, 31, 32, 35
 Niniue (Nineveh) 40
 Niquia (Nice)
 Nista (Nice) 15
 Nogarado (Novgorod) 60
 Nogulaus 61
 Noncla 42
 Norgancio 46, 48, 51
 Normandia 5
 Noruega (Norway) 7, 10
 Noxia (in Bohemia) 8
 Nu (Dwina R.) 60
 Nubia 32, 33
 Numedia 25
 Nycroxia (Nicosia) 21
 Oadac (river of Africa) 32
 Oça (on the Nile) 38
 Oran 25
 Orbe (on the Tigris) 52
 Orens (Orense) 2
 Orga 44
 Organ, Mt 31
 Organa 31
 Ormies 3
 Oro, Rio de 28, 31, 32, 34
 Ortodoxis? 37
 Orzia 32
 Osma 2
 Ostia 16
 Oviedo 2
 Oxanap (Java) 43
 Oxilia (in the Baltic) 10
 Padita (Padua) 15
 Palençia 2
 Palermo 16
 Palestina 21
 Palola (Nile lake) 32
 Palola (in Tremesin) 34
 Palolimen (near Scutari) 58
 Palonia (Poland) 3
 Pamplona 3
 Panfilia (Pamphilia) 20
 Panona 42
 Panonia 6, 17
 Paradysus 49
 Parayso Terrenal 33, 37
 Parenzo 17
 Pari 16
 Paris 5
 Parus (Epirus) 56
 Paschar 42, 61
 Patania 6
 Patrimonio (States of the Church) 16
 Patris (Patras) 19
 Pauia (Pavia) 15
 Perdidas, Islas 28 (n.)
 Perineos 4
 Persia 50
 Persians 52
 Pescara 16, 17
 Pesonta 57
 Picardia (Picardy) 5
 Pidea (on the Euxine) 60
 Pidea (on the Don) 56
 Pinga R. (affluent of Danube) 56
 Pirineos Mts 4
 Pirus, Mt 31
 Pirus (Epirus) 18, 56
 Pisa (Pisa) 15
 Pison riv. 38
 Piteos 4
 Plasencia 2
 Plazencia 15
 Policastro (in kingdom of Naples) 16
 Polo Antarctic 33, 35, 36
 Polonia (Poland) 8
 Pontevedra 3, 13

Porto novel (Alexandretta) 21
 Portugal 3
 Portogallo 2, 3
 Posga (r. between Save and Drave) 38
 Posna (Posen) 8
 Praga (Prague) 8
 Premua (Plymouth) 12
 Premua (in Persia) 53
 Proençia (Provence) 15
 Puerto del Fierro (Derbent) 58
 Puerto Magro (Barbary coast) 23
 Puerto de la Risa (El Araish) 22
 Puerto de Roma (Ostia) 16
 Puerto Santo Id 29
 Pulla (Apulia) 16
 Pyrenean Mountains 3

 Quillan 59
 Quinisonda 57
 Quible 33

 Raansinlia (on the Caspian) 51
 Raba (Raab) 17, 56
 Rabesa (affluent of Danube) 17, 56
 Rachan (Canaries) 28
 Rahasa (in Tunis) 24
 Rasquipiz (on the Red Sea) 39
 Rastello (in Persia) 53
 Rauena (Ravenna) 15, 17
 Raxy 26
 Rayna 7
 Recrea (Heraclia) 55
 Regis (Bergen) 10
 Repeleta (Antioch) 21
 Rexos Mts 56
 Rezo 16
 Ribas aluas 23
 Ribate 26
 Rinalia 8
 Rinus 5
 Rio de Oro (Senegal) 33
 Risa 22
 Risen (Ringsted) 11
 Roan (Rouen) 5
 Rochela 4
 Roda (a division of Cairo) 23
 Rodas (Rhodes) 19
 Roderin (in Sweden) 9
 Rois (Ross in Ireland) 12
 Roma 15
 Romana 16
 Rosgot (Rostock) 7
 Rotragis

Roxeto 23
 Roxia (Russia) 60
 Ruedano (the Rhone) 6, 15
 Rumenia 9
 Rusna 42

 Sabba (Arabia Sabea) 42
 Sacam (Suakin) 39
 Saina (the Seine) 5
 Saladino (Varasdin) 18
 Salamanca 2
 Salanda (Zeeland) 11
 Salandi (Copenhagen) 11
 Salandia 53, 62
 Saldania (Sultanieh) 53
 Salerno 16
 Salonicco (Salonica) 54
 Salvaje Id 29
 Samalo (St Malo) 5
 Samaria 20
 Samasco (on the Euxine) 57
 Sangu (west shore of Caspian)
 Sanmac (St Malo) 4
 Santa Maria (in Poland) 8
 Santander 3, 21
 Santarem 2, 3
 Santa Sedra 16
 San bin 28, 33
 Santestropoli 57
 San Jorge (Azores) 29
 Santnurio (Sandomir) 8
 San Sebastian 3
 Saona (Savona) 15
 Saploya Oasis 31
 Sare (R. Save) 17
 Sara de Baen (Caspian) 51, 52
 Sara (on the Caspian) 45, 59
 Sarax (Sarajevo) 61
 Sarax (Persepolis) 53
 Saraynos (People of the Uzbegs) 58
 Sarma 38
 Sarmagant 46
 Sarmagante (on the Caspian) 48, 52
 Satalia 19
 Sauasco (Sivas) 20, 46, 58
 Scim kingdom 46, 48
 Scim 23
 Scin (Siam)
 Sébur (on the Volga) 60
 Segoula (Segovia) 2
 Segura 2
 Semiso 57
 Sena (Sienna) 17

Septen castra (between Dneiper and Dneister) 61
 Seray (on the Red Sea) 39
 Serrans (in Persia) 53
 Sersel 25
 Seruia 18
 Sevilla 2, 62
 Seyr (Mount Seir) 22
 Siċċia (Scythia) 60
 Sicrocrā 41
 Sidan 30
 Signa (between Danube and Save) 18
 Signe (r. in Navarre) 4
 Siguenza 2
 Silia (Cilicia) 20
 Siluana 61
 Silue (Silves in Algarve) 2, 11
 Sinbichon (in Dalmatia) 18, 19
 Sinca (r. in Navarre) 4, 14
 Siras (Shiraz) 53
 Sirca (in Bohemia) 8
 Siria 21
 Sodoma 22
 Solanda (Zeeland) 5
 Solin (in Syria) 21, 45
 Solin (in China) 6
 Sordepin (in Sweden) 62
 Soria 2
 Sorfaxa 44
 Sormences (Södermania) 62
 Spalonero (Ispahan) 53
 Spaor (Ispahan) 53
 Stalea (Scalia—Naples) 16
 Stocol (Stockholm) 62
 Strugonum (in Hungary) 18
 Suava 9
 Sučia 21
 Sueuia (Sweden) 9, 62
 Sufragia 56
 Sulgumença (S. of Atlas. Tafilet) 29
 Sur (R. Cyrus or Kur)
 Surdepinche (Sonderköping) 10
 Surenti (Sorrento) 16
 Suria (Syria) 21
 Surmena (r. Asia Minor) 52
 Suscar (Susa) 52
 Syras (Sari in Mazanderan) 54
 Tabasum Sea 48
 Tagojar 48
 Tajo R. 2, 3
 Tamar Mt 31
 Tana (in Sea of Azoff) 56
 Tana (R. Don) 56
 Tanaiz riv. 9
 Tanay Lake 60
 Tanay R. 57
 Tanjar (Tangiers) 26
 Tarabuc 23
 Taracena (Terracina) 16
 Tarante (Tarento) 16
 Tarifa 13
 Tarragona 14
 Tarsa (in Sweden) 9
 Tartaria (Mongolia) 45
 Tartaros 42
 Tascaor (in Russia) 60
 Tauser 31
 Tenerifiz (Tenerife) 28
 Tenexe (eastern delta of Nile) 22
 Tensse (in Algiers) 25
 Thesi (in Persia) 53
 Tholosa (Toulouse) 4
 Tibalbert (S. of Atlas) 30
 Tiberia (Tiberias) 21
 Tibre (Tiber) 15
 Tifer (Tver) 59
 Tigris 51, 52
 Tille Id 11
 Timer Mt 31
 Tinez 9
 Tir (affluent of Volga) 60
 Tocoron 30
 Toledo 2
 Tolometa (Ptolemais) 23
 Tolosa (Toulouse) 4
 Tordaor (in China) 45
 Toris (Tabriz) 52, 53
 Toro mountains 40, 52
 Torquia (Asia Minor) 19
 Tortosa (in Aragon) 3, 14
 Tortosa (in Syria) 21
 Toscana (Tuscany) 15
 Tralidero (in the Red Sea) 39
 Trapania (Trapani) 16
 Trapesonda (Trebizond) 52, 57
 Trapouana (Sumatra?) 43
 Trareoza (in the Morea) 19
 Trascargo 46, 59
 Trasmontana (Norway Mts) 9, 61
 Tremeçen 25, 30
 Tremisin (region of the Nile) 31
 Triesa (Trieste) 17
 Trimic 48, 49
 Trimisin 32
 Triplicana Mts 24
 Tripul (Tripoli in Barbary) 23
 Tripul (Tripoli in Syria) 21, 54

Tronde (Trondheim) 10	Ventura Id 29
Troya (Troy) 20	Vera Grecia (coast of Bulgaria)
Trunberec (Tonsberg) 10	Veruic (Berwick) 11
Tudela 3, 4	Viana (Vienna) 6
Tuniz 24	Viguy 42
Turbo (Dneister) 56	Virona 9
Turquia (Asia Minor) 19	Vitilia 20
Turonie (Vistula) 8	Vnda 35
Tus Cape 56	Vogarado (E. Novgorod) 61
Tusi 42	Vyma (near Blue Nile) 38
Tusna (on the Danube) 6	
Tuy 2	Xaloac (in Pegu) 44
Uegimar (Guimar in Tenerife) 28	Xaxonia (Saxony) 7
Ungradia 9	Xorman (in Russia) 60
Ungria (Hungary) 6, 17, 18	Ymeria (Limerick) 12
Ur (affluent of the Drave) 17, 56	Yrcania (in Russia) 61
Uxbeco (Uzbegs) 51	Ystat (in Sweden) 9, 62
Uxleto 56, 57	Yude (Red Sea) 39
Valencià (in Aragon) 14	Zahara (Sahara) 29
Vandalor (Vistula) 8	Zamatana 27
Var 16	Zamora 2
Varispona (Ratisbon)	Zanon 35
Varadino (Waradin) 9	Zaragoza 3, 14
Vçibant (in Poland) 8	Zchilazo (Squillace) 16
Vecina (Widdin) 6	Zichialhamera 29
Vecine (Widdin) 56	Zinzibar (Socotro) 39
Veneçia (Venice) 17	Zunara (in Gulf of Syrtis) 23

INDEX

REFERRING TO THE AUTHOR'S PERSONALITY AND TO MENTIONS OF HISTORICAL EVENTS, LEGENDS OR THEORIES

ADEN. Here the Red Sea begins. Ships from India pay a toll 39

ARARAT, where the ark of Noe arrived when it escaped the universal deluge. Mountain of salt stone as white as crystal, attempts to ascend it 52

ANTARCTIC POLE. Lofty mountains whence come the four rivers of the terrestrial paradise 35
Equable temperature 37
A great land. People at the Antipodes black 43

ARCTIC REGIONS. The year makes one day for six months, and another six months night 10
Great bears and wild beasts 61

AUTHOR. His birth 1
Went on board a galley in Sicily. In the same vessel to Venice and Dalmatian coast 17
Along the African coast in a *panfilo* passing Cape Boyador 28
In a *lňo* to visit Atlantic Isles 28
With some Moors on camels to the King of Guinea 29
In an armed galley of Moors to Sierra Leone 33
Stayed at Gazula because it was pleasant 33

From Dongola to the Nile with Genoese merchants 32
Saw and heard marvellous things in the country of Prester John 36
At Mecca 41
Went on board a ship with some merchants to Java 44
Crossed Mongolia in caravans of merchants 50, 51
Describes St Sophia 55
Leaves Sweden, embarking in a German *cocca* 62
Return to Seville, from which city he started 62

CAIRO. Four divisions of the town 23
Al Melek Nassen crowned there 1271 22

CATHAY. Two routes to 45

COLOGNE. Question of the burial place of the three Kings 5

CONSTANTINOPLE. Church of St Sophia, Column to Constantine 55

DAMIETTA. Defeat of St Louis 22

GENOESE. Expedition wrecked at Amenuan in 1281. One ship escaped—fate unknown 36
In 1291 the son of the leader Vivaldo went in search of his father 37

GOG and MAGOG Castles. Between them the Iron Gates 47

ICELAND. Trees which bear very fat birds for fruit 13

INDIAN SEA a branch which joins the great eastern sea. Some say it covers all the world up to the western sea 43

There is no news of any land, only islands as in the western sea. Cathay is the end of the face of the earth in the line of Spain 45

IRELAND. The enchanted lake 12

Meat and milk plentiful, bread scarce 13

Woman very beautiful though very simple 13

IRON GATES (see TARTARIA)

JAVA. Populous Island but no cities as all the people live in the country. They gather spices, pepper, and odoriferous gums 44

Great griffins and cockatrices 43

KAIRWAN. Defeat of Abu-l-Hasan Ali by Ahmed (of the Almohades) in 1348, latest date in the book 24

MAROCCO. A mistake, supposing it to have been the Carthage conquered by Scipio 26

Tomb of the exiled King of Seville (1091) at Aghmat 27

MOON, MOUNTAINS OF THE 34

NILE. One branch flows to the west and forms the Rio del Oro, the other through Egypt and enters the sea at Damietta. Dongola is between the two branches 32

NORWAY. Conquest of Flanders by a Prince of in the time of Arthur of Britain 10

Animals 10

PERSIA. BENASCAYT (ABU SAID). His capital of Tabriz. War with the Uzbegs. Died 1335 54

PRESTER JOHN. First placed in Abyssinia 37

RED SEA. Narrow entrance. Name from the bottom consisting of red ochre 39

RIO DEL ORO. Supposed branch of the Nile, really the Sennegal 33

Great beasts yielding ivory. Gold found in ant hills. Ants as large as cats. Ambergris 35

SALINAS *de las*. Battle between Alfonso XI and Abu-l-Hasan, King of Morocco, 28 Oct. 1340 14

TARTARIA or MONGOLIA. No town for 65 days. Tribes with flocks. Only food of the people, milk, meat, and a millet called *monos* (*Phascolus Mungo*) 46

Numberless horses. Surrounded by mountains. *Iron gates* between two castles. Great fighters. Alexander could not conquer them 47

Fourth part of the earth enclosed 48

TIBET (or Trimic), surrounded by mountains. Praise of the people 49

TREMEÇEN on the Barbary coast between Bugia and Melilla 25, 31

A fugitive King of Tremeçen founded Buda 30

TRIPOLI. "So called because bounded by the Triplicana mountains." Really so named by the Romans from its three towns, OEA, LEPTA and SABRARA 24

The author was at Trabach, Bonandrea, Bengazi and Tolometa in Cyrenaica, at Zanara in the Gulf of Syrtis, and Tripoli 23

TROY, destroyed by Menelaus King of the Greeks 20

VANDALS. Their conquest of Andalusia and Mauritania 8, 26

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Expressing the Cosmographie and Commodities of the Country, together with the manners and customs of the people, gathered and observed as well by those who went first thither as collected by WILLIAM STRACHEY, Gent., the first Secretary of the Colony. Now first edited from the original MS. in the British Museum by RICHARD HENRY MAJOR, F.S.A., Keeper of Maps, British Museum, Sec. R.G.S. pp. xxxvi. 203. 1 Map. 6 Illus. Glossary. Index. (*Out of print.*) Issued for 1849.

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And the Islands adjacent, collected and published by RICHARD HAKLUYTR, Prebendary of Bristol, in the year 1582 Edited, with notes & an introduction by JOHN WINTER JONES, Principal Librarian of the British Museum. pp. xci. 171. 6. 2 Maps. 1 Illus. Index. (*Out of print.*) Issued for 1850.

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In the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. (The Kingdome of Japonia. Harl. MSS. 6249.—The Letters of Wm. Adams, 1611 to 1617.) With a Commentary by THOMAS RUNDALL. pp. xxxviii. 186. 1 Map. 5 Illus. *

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(*Out of print.*) Issued for 1851.

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Being a Translation from the Earliest Account of that Country, entitled *Rerum Muscoviticarum Commentarii*, by the BARON SIGISMUND VON HERBERSTEIN, Ambassador from the Court of Germany to the Grand Prince Vasilev Ivanovich, in the years 1517 and 1526. Translated and Edited with Notes & an Introduction, by RICHARD HENRY MAJOR, F.S.A., Keeper of Maps, British Museum, Sec. R.G.S. Vol. 1. pp. clxii. 116. 2 Illus.

(Vol. 2 = No. 12.) (*Out of print.*) Issued for 1851.

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Being the Remarks of Captain W. COATS, in many Voyages to that locality, between the years 1727 and 1751. With an Appendix containing Extracts from the Log of Captain MIDDLETON on his Voyage for the Discovery of the North-west Passage, in H.M.S. "Furnace," in 1741-3. Edited by JOHN BARROW, F.R.S., F.S.A. pp. x. 147. Index.

(*Out of print.*) Issued for 1852.

12—Notes upon Russia.

(Vol. I. = No. 10.) Vol. 2. pp. iv. 266. 2 Maps. 1 Illus. Index.

(*Out of print.*) Issued for 1852.

13—A True Description of Three Voyages by the North-East,

Towards Cathay and China, undertaken by the Dutch in the years 1594, 1595 and 1596, with their Discovery of Spitzbergen, their residence of ten months in Novaya Zemlya, and their safe return in two open boats. By GERRIT DE VEER. Published at Amsterdam in 1598, & in 1609 translated into English by WILLIAM PHILIP. Edited by CHARLES TILSTONE BEKE, Ph.D., F.S.A. pp. cxlii. 291. 4 Maps. 12 Illus. Index.

(*Out of print.* See also No. 54.) Issued for 1853.

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Compiled by the Padre JUAN GONZALEZ DE MENDOZA, & now reprinted from the Early Translation of R. Parke. Edited by SIR GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, Bart., M.P., F.R.S. With an Introduction by RICHARD HENRY MAJOR, F.S.A., Keeper of Maps, British Museum, Sec. R.G.S., 2 vols. Index.

(Vol. 14 *out of print.*) Issued for 1854.

16—The World Encompassed by Sir Francis Drake.

Being his next Voyage to that to Nombre de Dios. [By SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, the Younger.] Collated with an unpublished Manuscript of Francis Fletcher, Chaplain to the Expedition. With Appendices illustrative of the same Voyage, and Introduction, by WILLIAM SANDYS WRIGHT VAUX, F.R.S., Keeper of Coins, British Museum. pp. xl. 295. 1 Map. Index.

(*Out of print.*) Issued for 1855.

17—The History of the Two Tartar Conquerors of China,

Including the two Journeys into Tartary of Father Ferdinand Verbiest, in the suite of the Emperor Kang-Hi. From the French of Père PIERRE JOSEPH D'ORLÉANS, of the Company of Jesus, 1688. To which is added Father Pereira's Journey into Tartary in the suite of the same Empérator. From the Dutch of NICOLAAS WITSEN. Translated and Edited by the EARL OF ELLESMORE. With an Introduction by RICHARD HENRY MAJOR, F.S.A., Keeper of Maps, British Museum, Sec. R.G.S. pp. xv. vi. 153. Index.

(*Out of print.*) Issued for 1855.

18—A Collection of Documents on Spitzbergen and Greenland.

Comprising a Translation from F. MARTENS' Voyage to Spitzbergen, 1671; a Translation from ISAAC DE LA PEYRÈRE'S Histoire du Groenland, 1663, and God's Power and Providence in the Preservation of Eight Men in Greenland Nine Moneths and Twelve Dayes, 1630. Edited by ADAM WHITE, of the British Museum. pp. xvi. 288. 2 Maps. Index.

Issued for 1856.

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Being the Second Voyage set forth by the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies. From the (rare) Edition of 1606. Annotated and Edited by POLTON CORNEY. M.R.S.L. pp. xi. 83. 52. viii. 3 Maps. 3 Illus. Bibliography. Index.

(*Out of print.*) Issued for 1856.

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Comprising the Treatise, "The Russe Commonwealth" by DR. GILES FLETCHER, and the Travels of SIR JEROME HORSEY, Knt., now for the first time printed entire from his own MS. Edited by SIR EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, K.C.B., Principal Librarian of the British Museum. pp. cxxxiv. 392. Index.

Issued for 1857.

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Showing his Travels in America, from A.D. 1541 to 1556, with some particulars of the Island of Canary. Now first Translated and Edited by ADMIRAL WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH, K.S.F., F.R.S., D.C.L. pp. iv. 280. 19 Illus. Index.

Issued for 1857.

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Being a Collection of Narratives of Voyages to India in the century preceding the Portuguese discovery of the Cape of Good Hope; from Latin, Persian, Russian, and Italian Sources. Now first Translated into English. Edited with an Introduction by RICHARD HENRY MAJOR, F.S.A., Keeper of Maps, British Museum. pp. xc. 49. 39. 32. 10. Index.

(*Out of print.*) Issued for 1858.

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In the years 1599-1602, with 4 Maps and 5 Illustrations. By SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN. Translated from the original and unpublished Manuscript, with a Biographical Notice and Notes by ALICE WILMERE. Edited by NORTON SHAW. pp. xcix. 48.

Issued for 1858.

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Containing the Journey of GONZALO PIZARRO, from the Royal Commentaries of Garcilasso Inca de la Vega; the Voyage of Francisco de Orellana, from the General History of Herrera; and the Voyage of Cristoval de Acuña. Translated and Edited by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. pp. lxiv. 190. 1 Map. List of Tribes in the Valley of the Amazons.

Issued for 1859.

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Translated for the first time with Notes, a Preface, & an introductory Life of Timour Beg, by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. pp. lvi. 200. 1 Map. *Issued for 1860.*

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The Original Documents in which his career is recorded. Collected, partly Translated, & annotated with an Introduction by GEORGE MICHAEL ASHER, LL.D. pp. ccxviii. 292. 2 Maps. Bibliography. Index.

Issued for 1860.

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In search of El Dorado and Omagua, in 1560-61. Translated from Fray PEDRO SIMON'S "Sixth Historical Notice of the Conquest of Tierra Firme," 1627, by WILLIAM BOLLAERT, F.R.G.S. With an Introduction by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. pp. lii. 237. 1 Map. *Issued for 1861.*

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A Knight of Seville, of the Order of Santiago, A.D. 1518 to 1543. Translated from an original & inedited MS. in the National Library at Madrid. With Notes and an Introduction by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. pp. xxxv. 168. 1 Illus. *Issued for 1862.*

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From their first original unto the year of our Lord 1555. By ANTONIO GALVANO, Governor of Ternate. [Edited by F. DE SOUSA TAVARES.] Corrected, quoted, & published in England by RICHARD HAKLUYT, 1601. Now reprinted, with the original Portuguese text (1563), and edited by ADMIRAL CHARLES RAMSAY DRINKWATER BETHUNE, C.B. pp. iv. viii. 242. *Issued for 1862.*

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In Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Persia, India, & Ethiopia, A.D. 1503 to 1508. Translated from the original Italian edition of 1510, with a Preface, by JOHN WINTER JONES, F.S.A., Principal Librarian of the British Museum, & Edited, with Notes & an Introduction, by the REV. GEORGE PERCY BADGER. pp. cxxi. 321. 1 Map. Index. *Issued for 1863.*

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From the Gulf of Darien to the City of La Plata, contained in the first part of his Chronicle of Peru (Antwerp, 1554). Translated & Edited, with Notes & an Introduction, by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. pp. xvi. lvii. 438. Index.
(Vol. 2 = No. 68.)

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In the Provinces of Tierra Firme or Castilla del Oro, & of the discovery of the South Sea and the Coasts of Peru and Nicaragua. Written by the Adelantado Pascual de Andagoya. Translated and Edited, with Notes & an Introduction, by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. pp. xxix. 88. 1 Map. Index.

*Issued for 1865.***35—A Description of the Coasts of East Africa and Malabar**

In the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, by DUARTE BARBOSA, a Portuguese. Translated from an early Spanish manuscript in the Barcelona Library, with Notes & a Preface, by LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY. pp. xi. 336. 2 Illus. Index.

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*(Out of print.) Issued for 1866.***38—The Three Voyages of Sir Martin Frobisher,**

In search of a Passage to Cathaia & India by the North-West, A.D. 1576-8. By GEORGE BEST. Reprinted from the First Edition of HAKLUYT'S Voyages. With Selections from MS. Documents in the British Museum & State Paper Office. Edited by ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD COLLINSON, K.C.B. pp. xxvi. 376. 2 Maps. 1 Illus. Index.

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Moluccas, Siam, Cambodia, Japan, and China, at the close of the 16th Century. By ANTONIO DE MORGÀ, 1609. Translated from the Spanish, with Notes & a Preface, and a Letter from Luis Vaez de Torres, describing his Voyage through the Torres Straits, by LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY. pp. xxiv. 431. 2 Illus. Index.

*Issued for 1868.***40—The Fifth Letter of Hernan Cortes**

To the Emperor Charles V., containing an Account of his Expedition to Honduras in 1525-26. Translated from the original Spanish by DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. pp. xvi. 156. Index.

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By the YNCA GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA. Translated and Edited, with Notes & an Introduction, by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B. F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. Vol. 1. (Books I.-IV.) pp. xi. 359. 1 Map. Index.
(Vol. 2 = No. 45.)

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And his Viceroyalty, from the Lendas da India of GASPAR CORREA; accompanied by original documents. Translated from the Portuguese, with Notes & an Introduction, by LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY. pp. lxxvii. 430. 355. 3 Illus. Index.

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(First Edition = No. 2.)

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Issued for 1870.

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By the YNCA GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA. Translated & Edited with Notes, an Introduction, & an Analytical Index, by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. Vol. II. (Books V.-IX.) pp. 553.
(Vol. I. = No. 41.)

Issued for 1871.

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Or Book of the Conquest and Conversion of the Canarians in the year 1402, by Messire JEAN DE BÉTHENCOURT, Kt. Composed by Pierre Bontier and Jean le Verrier. Translated and Edited by RICHARD HENRY MAJOR, F.S.A., Keeper of Maps, British Museum, Sec. R.G.S. pp. iv. 229. 1 Map. 2 Illus. Index.

Issued for 1871.

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I. Report of FRANCISCO DE XERES, Secretary to Francisco Pizarro. II. Report of MIGUEL DE ASTEDE on the Expedition to Pachacamac. III. Letter of HERNANDO PIZARRO to the Royal Audience of Santo Domingo. IV. Report of PEDRO SANCHO on the Partition of the Ransom of Atahuallpa. Translated and Edited, with Notes & an Introduction, by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. pp. xxii. 143 1 Map. *Issued for 1872.*

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Translated from the original Spanish MSS., & Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. pp. xx. 220. Index.

Issued for 1872.

49—Travels to Tana and Persia,

By JOSAFA BARBARO and AMBROGIO CONTARINI. Translated from the Italian by WILLIAM THOMAS, Clerk of the Council to Edward VI., and by E. A. ROY, and Edited, with an Introduction, by LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY. pp. xi. 175. Index. A Narrative of Italian Travels in Persia, in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries. Translated and Edited by CHARLES GREY. pp. xvii. 231. Index.

Issued for 1873.

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To the Northern Seas in the Fourteenth century. Comprising the latest known accounts of the Lost Colony of Greenland, & of the Northmen in America before Columbus. Translated & Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by RICHARD HENRY MAJOR, F.S.A., Keeper of Maps, British Museum, Sec. R.G.S. pp. ciii. 64. 2 Maps. Index.

Issued for 1873.

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Among the Wild Tribes of Eastern Brazil. Translated by ALBERT FOOTAL, of Rio de Janeiro, and annotated by SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON, K.C.M.G. pp. xcvi. 169. Bibliography.

Issued for 1874.

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 Translated from the Accounts of PIGAFETTA and other contemporary writers.
 Accompanied by original Documents, with Notes & an Introduction, by LORD
 STANLEY OF ALDERLEY. pp. lx. 257. xx. 2 Maps. 5 Illus. Index.

Issued for 1874.

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 Second Viceroy of India. Translated from the Portuguese Edition of 1774,
 and Edited by WALTER DE GRAY BIRCH, F.R.S.L., of the British Museum.
 Vol. 1. pp. lx. 256. 2 Maps. 1 Illus. (Index in No. 69.)
 (Vol. 2 = No. 55. Vol. 3 = No. 62. Vol. 4 = No. 69.) *Issued for 1875.*

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Issued for 1876.

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 Second Viceroy of India. Translated from the Portuguese Edition of 1774,
 with Notes and an Introduction, by WALTER DE GRAY BIRCH, F.R.S.L., of the British Museum. Vol. 2. pp. cxxxiv. 242. 2 Maps. 2 Illus. (Index in No. 69.) (Vol. 1 = No. 53. Vol. 3 = No. 62. Vol. 4 = No. 69.)

Issued for 1875.

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Issued for 1877.

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During the reigns of Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, and James I. [Second edition of No. 1.] Edited by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. pp. lii. 453. 1 Illus. Index. (First Edition = No. 1.)

Issued for 1877.

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Issued for 1878.

59—The Voyages and Works of John Davis the Navigator.

Edited by ADMIRAL SIR ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, K.C.B. pp. xcvi. 392. 2 Maps. 15 Illus. Bibliography. Index.

Issued for 1878.

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Called by Shakspere "The New Map, with the Augmentation of the Indies." To illustrate the Voyages of John Davis. *Issued for 1878.*

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Map of Peru.

To Illustrate Nos. 33, 41, 45, 60, and 61.

Issued for 1879.

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Second Viceroy of India. Translated from the Portuguese Edition of 1774, with Notes & an Introduction, by WALTER DE GRAY BIRCH, F.S.A., of the British Museum. Vol. 3. pp. xliv. 308. 3 Maps. 3 Illus. (Index in No. 69.) *Issued for 1880.*

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Edited, with Notes & an Introduction, by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. pp. lix. 192. 8 Maps. 1 Illus. Index. *Issued for 1880.*

64—Narrative of the Portuguese Embassy to Abyssinia

During the years 1520-1527. By Father FRANCISCO ALVAREZ. Translated from the Portuguese & Edited, with Notes & an Introduction, by LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY. pp. xxvii. 416. Index. *Issued for 1881.*

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Attributed to Captain NATHANIEL BUTLER. Edited from a MS. in the Sloane Collection, British Museum, by General SIR JOHN HENRY LEFROY, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S. pp. xii. 327. 1 Map. 3 Illus. Glossary. Index. *Issued for 1881.*

66-67—The Diary of Richard Cocks,

Cape-Merchant in the English Factory in Japan, 1615-1622, with Correspondence (Add. MSS. 31,300-1, British Museum). Edited by SIR EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, K.C.B., Director of the British Museum. Vol. 1. pp. liv. 349. Vol. 2, pp. 368. Index. *Issued for 1882.*

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By PEDRO DE CIEZA DE LEON. 1554. Translated and Edited, with Notes & an Introduction, by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. pp. ix. 247. Index. *Issued for 1883.*
(Vol. 1 = No. 33.)

69—The Commentaries of the Great Afonso Dalboquerque,

Second Viceroy of India. Translated from the Portuguese Edition of 1774, with Notes & an Introduction, by WALTER DE GRAY BIRCH, F.S.A., of the British Museum. Vol. 4. pp. xxxv. 324. 2 Maps. 2 Illus. Index to the 4 vols. *Issued for 1883.*
(Vol. 1 = No. 53. Vol. 2 = No. 55. Vol. 3 = No. 62.)

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(Vol. 3 = No. 78.)

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The Maldives, the Moluccas and Brazil. Translated into English from the Third French Edition of 1619, and Edited, with Notes, by ALBERT GRAY, K.C., assisted by HARRY CHARLES PURVIS BELL, Ceylon C. S. Vol. 1. pp. lviii. 1 Map. 11 Illus. Vol. 2. Part I. pp. xlvi. 287. 7⁴ Illus. *Issued for 1887.*

(Vol. 2. Part II. = No. 80.)

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Vol. 3. Documentary Contributions to a Biography of Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, with Collections on the Early History of the Company's Settlement in Bengal, & on Early Charts and Topography of the Húglí River. pp. ccxlii. 1 Map. 8 Illus. Index to Vols. 2, 3. *Issued for 1888.*

(Vols. 1, 2 = Nos. 74, 75.)

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A Treatise descriptive of the Globes constructed by Emery Molyneux, and Published in 1592. By ROBERT HUES. Edited, with annotated Indices & an Introduction, by SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Pres. R.G.S. To which is appended,

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I N D E X
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PUBLICATIONS, 1847-1911.

Abd-er-Razzak, i. 22
 Abyssinia, i. 32, 64 ; ii. 10
 Acosta, Joseph de, i. 60, 61
 Acuña, Cristoval de, i. 24 ; ii. 22
 Adams, Will, i. 8, 66, 67 ; ii. 5
 Africa, i. 21, 58, 82, 83, 92-94, 95, 100
 Africa, East, i. 32, 35, 64 ; ii. 10
 Africa, West, ii. 6
 Aguirre, Lope de, i. 28, 47
 Alaminos, Anton de, ii. 23
 Albuquerque, Affonso de, i. 53, 55, 62 69
 Alcock, Thomas, i. 72, 73
 Alessandri, Vincentio d', i. 49
 Al Hassan Ibn Muhammed. *See* Hasan
 Alvarado, Pedro de, ii. 23
 Alvarez, Francisco, i. 64
 Alvo, Francisco, i. 52
 Amapaia, i. 3
 Amat y Junient, Manuel de, Viceroy of Peru, ii. 13
 Amazon, i. 24
 America, Central, i. 40
 America, North, i. 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 18, 21, 23, 43, 50, 65, 96, 97
 America, South, i. 3, 21, 24, 28, 33, 34, 41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 60, 61, 68, 76, 77, 80, 81, 91 ; ii. 3, 13, 14, 15, 22
 Amherst of Hackney, Lord, ii. 7, 8
 Andagoya, Pascual de, i. 34 ; ii. 22
 Angioletto, Giovanni Maria, i. 49
 Angola, ii. 6
 Aquines, Juan. *See* Hawkins, Sir John.
 Arabia, i. 32 ; ii. 16
 Arctic Regions, i. 13, 54, 88, 89, 96, 97
 Arias, Dr. Juan Luis, i. 25 ; ii. 14, 15
 Arias d'Avila, Pedro, i. 21, 34, 47 ; ii. 22, 23
 Arriaga y Rivera, Julian de, ii. 13
 Arromais, i. 3
 Asher, George Michael, i. 27
 Asia, i. 5, 8, 13-15, 17, 19, 22, 26, 35-39, 42, 44, 49, 53-55, 58, 62, 66, 67, 69-78, 80, 82, 83, 87 ; ii. 1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 16, 17
 Astete, Miguel de, i. 47 ; ii. 22
 Atahualpa, i. 47, 68 ; ii. 22
 Australasia, i. 25 ; ii. 7, 8, 14, 15, 18
 Avila, Francisco de, i. 48 ; ii. 22
 Avila, Pedro Arias d'. *See* Arias d'Avila.
 Azov, i. 49
 Azurara, Gomes Eannes de. *See* Eannes.
 Badger, George Percy, i. 32, 44
 Baffin, William, i. 5, 63, 88, 89
 Balak, John, i. 13, 54
 Bantam, i. 19
 Barbaro, Giosafat, i. 49
 Barbosa, Duarte, i. 35, 52
 Barcelona MSS., i. 35
 Bardsen, Ivar, i. 50
 Barentsz., William, i. 13, 27, 54
 Barker, Edmund, i. 56
 Barlow, R., i. 74, 75, 78
 Barrow, John, F.R.S., i. 11
 Battell, Andrew, ii. 6
 Beazley, Charles Raymond, i. 95, 100 ; Extra Ser. 13
 Behrens, Carl Friedrich, ii. 13
 Beke, Charles Tilstone, i. 13, 54
 Bell, Harry Charles Purvis, i. 76, 77, 80
 Belmonte y Bermudez, Luis de ii. 14, 15
 Bengal, i. 74, 75, 78 ; ii. 12
 Bent, James Theodore, i. 87
 Benzoni, Girolamo, i. 21
 Bermudas, i. 65, 86
 Bermudez, Joaõ, ii. 10
 Beste, George, i. 38
 Béthencourt, Jean de, i. 46 ; ii. 21
 Bethune, Charles Ramsay Drinkerwater, i. 1, 30
 Beynen, Koolemans, i. 54
 Biedma, Luis Hernandez de, i. 9
 Billot, Robert, i. 88, 89
 Birch, Walter de Gray, i. 53, 55, 62, 69

Bollaert, William, i. 28
 Bond, Sir Edward Augustus, K.C.B., i. 20
 Bontier, Pierre, i. 46 ; ii. 21
 Boty, Iver, i. 13
 Bowrey, Thomas, ii. 12
 Bracciolini, Poggio, i. 22
 Brazil, i. 51, 76, 77, 80
 Bridge, Admiral Sir Cyprian Arthur George, G.C.B., ii. 13
 British Guiana, ii. 26, 27
 British Museum MSS., i. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 16, 20, 25, 38, 52, 53, 55, 62, 65-67, 69 ; ii. 13, 16, 22
 Brown, Dr. Robert, i. 92-94
 Brugge, Jacob Segersz, van der. *See* Segersz, Jacob
 Bruun, Philip, i. 58
 Burnelli, Arthur Coke, C.I.E., i. 70, 71
 Burre, Walter, i. 19
 Burrough, Christopher, i. 72, 73
 Burrough, William, i. 72, 73
 Burton, Sir Richard Francis, K.C.M.G., i. 51
 Butler, Nathaniel, i. 65, 86
 Button, Sir Thomas, i. 5, 88, 89
 Bylot, Robert, i. 5, 63, 88, 89
 Cabeça de Vaca, Alvar Nuñez. *See* Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca.
 Cabot, John, i. 86
 Cabot, Sebastian, i. 5, 12
 Cambodia, i. 39
Canarian, The, i. 46 ; ii. 21
 Canary Islands, i. 21, 46 ; ii. 21
 Candelaria, Our Lady of, ii. 21
 Cape of Good Hope, i. 22, 36, 37, 82, 83
 Carmont, Elizabeth, Extra Ser. 12
 Carpino, Joannes, de Plano. *See* Joannes.
 Caspian Sea, i. 72, 73
 Cassano, Ussan, i. 49
 Castanhoso, Miguel de, ii. 10
 Castilla del Oro, i. 34, 47
 Cathay, i. 5, 13, 36-38, 54 ; ii. 19, 20
 Champlain, Samuel, i. 23
 Chanca, Dr., i. 2, 43
 Charles V., Emperor, i. 40, 47 ; ii. 22, 23, 24
 Charnock, Job, i. 74, 75, 78
 Cheinie, Richard, i. 72, 73
 China, i. 5, 13-15, 17, 36, 37, 39, 54 ; ii. 19, 20
 Christy, Robert Miller, i. 88, 89
 Cieza de Leon, Pedro de, i. 33, 68 ; ii. 22
 Cinnamon, Land of, i. 24
 Clavigo, Ruy Gonzalez de. *See* Gonzalez de Clavigo.
 Cliffe, Edward, i. 16
 Clifford, George, i. 59
 Coats, William, i. 11
 Cocks, Richard, i. 8, 66, 67
 Cogswell, Joseph G., i. 27
 Collinson, Sir Richard, K.C.B., i. 38
 Columbus, Christopher :
 Journal, i. 86
 Letters, i. 2, 43
 Congo, ii. 6
 Contarini, Ambrogio, i. 49
 Conti, Nicold, i. 22
 Conway, Sir William Martin ii. 11
 Cooley, William Desborough, i. 4
 Cook, Captain James, i. 25
 Coote, Charles Henry, i. 72, 73
 Corney, Bolton, i. 19
 Corney, Bolton Glanvill, I.S.O.
 ii. 13
 Correa, Gaspar, i. 42
 Corte Real, Gaspar, i. 86
 Cortés, Hernando, i. 21, 40 ; ii. 23, 24, 25
 Cosmas Indicopleustes, i. 98
 Covel, John, i. 87
 Crosse, Ralph, i. 56
 Crooke, William, ii. 19
 Cumberland, Earl of, i. 59
 Cuzco, i. 47 ; ii. 22
 Dalboquerque, Afonso. *See* Albuquerque.
 Dallam, Thomas, i. 87
 Dalrymple, Alexander, i. 25 ; ii. 14, 15
 Dampier, William, i. 25
 Danish Arctic Expeditions, i. 96, 97
 Darien, Gulf of, i. 33
 Dati, Giuliano, i. 2, 43
 Davila, Pedrarias. *See* Arias d'Avila.
 Davis, Edward, ii. 13
 Davis, John, i. 5, 59, 88, 89
 De Villiers, John Abraham Jacob, ii. 11, 18, 26, 27
 Diaz, Juan, *Clerigo*, ii. 23
 Diaz del Castillo, Bernal, ii. 23, 24, 25
 Digges, Sir Dudley, i. 63
 Dominguez, Don Luis L., i. 81
 Donck, Adrian van der, i. 27
 Dorado, El, i. 3, 28
 Doughty, Thomas, i. 16
 Downton, Nicholas, i. 56
 Drake, Sir Francis, i. 4, 16
 Drake, Sir Francis, the Younger, i. 16
 Dryandri, Joh., i. 51
 Ducket, Jeffrey, i. 72, 73
 Dudley, Sir Robert, ii. 3
 Dutch Voyages, i. 13 ; ii. 11, 13, 18
 East India, ii. 19
 East India Company, i. 5, 19

East Indies. *See* India.
 Easter Island, ii. 13
 Eannes, Gomes, de Zurara, i. 95, 100
 Egerton MSS., ii. 18
 Eden, Richard, i. 12
 Edwards, Arthur, i. 72, 73
 Egypt, i. 32
 El Dorado, i. 3, 28
 Ellesmere, Earl of, i. 17
 Elvas, Gentleman of, i. 9
 Emeria, i. 3
 England, Circumnavigation of, i. 79
 Engronelandia, i. 50
 Enriquez de Guzman, Alonzo, i. 29
 Eslanda, i. 50
 Espinosa, Alonso de, ii. 21
 Estotilandia, i. 50
 Ethiopia. *See* Abyssinia.
 Europe, i. 10, 12, 13, 18, 20, 49, 54,
 58, 64, 72, 73, 79; ii. 9, 11, 17
 Ferguson, Donald William, ii. 9
 Fernández de Quiros, Pedro de. *See*
 Quiros
 Figueroa, Christoval Suarez de. *See*
 Suarez de Figueroa.
 Fletcher, Francis, i. 16
 Fletcher, Giles, i. 20
 Florida, i. 7, 9
 Fort St. George, i. 74, 75, 78
 Foster, William, B.A., ii. 1, 2, 16
 Fotherby, Robert, i. 63
 Fox, Luke, i. 5, 88, 89
 Foxe, Luke. *See* Fox.
 Frislanda, i. 50
 Frobisher, Sir Martin, i. 5, 38, 88, 89
 Fryer, John, ii. 19
 Furnace, H.M.S., i. 11
 Gairdner, James, i. 79
 Galvão, Antonio, i. 30
 Gama, Christovão da, ii. 10
 Gama, Vasco da, i. 42, 99
 Gamboa, Pedro Sarmiento de. *See*
 Sarmiento de Gamboa.
 Garcia, Genaro, ii. 23, 24, 25
 Garcilasso de la Vega, *el Inca*, i. 24,
 41, 45; ii. 22
 Gastaldi, Jacopo, i. 12
 Gatonbe, John, i. 63
 Gayangos, Pascual de, i. 40; ii. 22
 Gerritsz., Hessel, i. 27, 54; ii. 11
 Gibbons, William, i. 5, 88, 89
 Gibraltar, Straits of, i. 79
 Globes, i. 79
 God's Power & Providence, i. 18
 Gonzalez de Clavijo, Ruy, i. 26; ii. 21
 González y Haedo, Felipe, ii. 13
 Gosch, Christian Carl August, i. 96, 97
 Gray, Albert, K.C., i. 76, 77, 80
 Great Mogul, ii. 1, 2
 Greenland, i. 18, 50, 96, 97
 Grey, Charles, i. 49
 Grey, Edward, i. 84, 85
 Grijalva, Juan de, ii. 23
 Grimston, Edward. *See* Grimstone.
 Grimstone, Edward, i. 60, 61
 Guanches, ii. 21
 Guiana, i. 3; ii. 3
 Guinea, i. 95, 100; ii. 6
 Hackit, Thomas, i. 7
 Hakluyt, Richard :
 Divers Voyages, i. 7
 Galvano, i. 30
 Principall Navigations, i. 16, 20,
 38, 59; Extra Ser. 1-12
 Terra Florida, i. 9
 Will of, i. 7
 Hall, James, i. 5, 88, 89, 96, 97
 Harleian MSS., i. 8
 Harris, C. A., ii. 26, 27
 Hasan Ibn Muhaunmad, al Wazzān, al
 Fāsi, i. 92-94
 Havers, George, i. 84, 85
 Hawkins, Sir John, i. 1, 57
 Hawkins, Sir Richard, i. 1, 57
 Hawkins, William, i. 57
 Hawkridge, William, i. 88, 89
 Hedges, Sir William, i. 74, 75, 78
 Heidelberg MS., i. 58
 Herbeinstein, Sigismund von, i. 10, 12
 Hernandez de Biedma, Luis, i. 9
 Herrera, Antonio de, i. 24; ii. 22, 23
 Hervé, Juan, ii. 13
 Honduras, i. 40
 Horsey, Sir Jerome, i. 20
 Houtman's Abrolhos, i. 25
 Howard, Eliot, ii. 12
 Hudson, Henry, i. 13, 27, 88, 89
 Hudson's Bay, i. 11, 96, 97
 Hues, Robert, i. 79
 Hugli River, i. 78; ii. 12
 Icaria, i. 50
 Imāms and Seyyids of 'Omān i. 44
 Incas, i. 41, 45, 47, 48; ii. 22
 Incas, Rites and Laws, i. 48; ii. 22
 Incas, Royal Commentaries, i. 41,
 45; ii. 22
 India, i. 5, 22, 32, 38, 42, 53, 55, 56,
 69, 62, 70, 71, 74-78, 80, 84, 85; ii.
 1, 2, 9, 12, 16, 17
 India Office MSS., i. 5, 56, 66, 67
 Indian Language, Dictionarie of the, i. 6
 Italy, ii. 9
 James I., i. 19
 James, Thomas, i. 5, 88, 89
 Janes, John, i. 59

Japan, i. 8, 39, 66, 67 ; ii. 5
 Java, i. 82, 83
 Jeannin, P., i. 27
 Jenkinson, Anthony, i. 72, 73
 Joannes, de Plano Carpino, ii. 4 ;
 Extra Ser. 13
 Jones, John Winter, i. 7, 22, 32
 Jordanus [Catalani], i. 31
 Jourdain, John, ii. 16
 Jovius, Paulus, i. 12
 Juet, Robert, i. 27
 Keeling, William, i. 56
 Knight, John, i. 5, 56, 88, 89
 Lambrechtsen, i. 27
 Lancaster, Sir James, i. 56
 La Peyrière, Isaac de, i. 18
 La Plata, City, i. 33
 La Plata, River, i. 81
 Lefroy, Sir John Henry, K.C.M.G.,
 i. 65, 86
 Leguat, François, i. 82, 83
 Le Maire, Jacob, ii. 18
Lendas da India, i. 42
 Leo Africanus, i. 92-94
 Leone, Giovanni, i. 92-94
 Leupe, P. A., i. 25
 Levant, i. 87
 Le Verrier, Jean, i. 46 ; ii. 21
 Leza, Gaspar Gonzalez de, i. 39 ; ii.
 14, 15
 Linschoten, Jan Huyghen van, i. 70, 71
 McCrindle, John Watson, i. 89
 Madras, i. 74, 75, 78
 Madrid MSS., i. 29
 Magellan, Ferdinand, i. 52
 Magellan, Straits of, i. 91 ; ii. 18
 Major, Richard Henry, i. 2, 6, 10, 12,
 14, 15, 17, 22, 25, 43, 46, 50
 Malay Archipelago, ii. 16, 18
 Malabar, i. 35
 Maldivian Islands, i. 76, 77, 80
 Maluco Islands. *See* Molucca Islands.
 Manoa, i. 3
 Markham, Sir Albert Hastings, K.C.B.,
 i. 59
 Markham, Sir Clements Robert, K.C.B.,
 i. 24, 26, 28, 29, 33, 34, 41, 56, 57,
 60, 61, 63, 68, 79, 86, 90, 91 ; ii. 14
 15, 21, 22, 28
 Martens, Friedrich, i. 18
 Maudslay, Alfred Percival, ii. 23, 24, 25
 Mauritius, i. 82, 83
 Maynarde, Thomas, i. 4
 Mendaña de Neyra, Alvaro, i. 25, 39 ;
 ii. 7, 8, 14, 15
 Mendoza, Juan Gonzalez de, i. 14, 15
 Mexico, i. 23 ; ii. 23, 24
 Michon, Marie, Extra Ser., 12, 33
 Middleton, Christopher, i. 11
 Middleton, Sir Henry, i. 19, 56
Mirabilia Descripta, i. 31
 Mogul, The Great, ii. 1, 2
 Molucca Islands, i. 19, 39, 52, 76, 77, 80
 Molyneux, Ejnery, i. 79
 Montezuma, i. 61 ; ii. 23, 24
 Morga, Antonio de, i. 39 ; ii. 14, 15
 Morgan, Henry, i. 59
 Morgan, Edward Delmar, i. 72, 73,
 79, 83, 86
 Mundy, Peter, ii. 17
 Munk, Jens, i. 96, 97
 Münster, Sebastian, i. 12
 Muscovy Company, i. 7, 63 ; ii. 11
 Neumann, Karl Friedrich, i. 58
 New Hebrides, ii. 14, 15
 New Spain, ii. 23
 New World, i. 2, 43
 Nicaragua, i. 34
 Nicopolis, i. 58
 Nikitin, Athanasius, i. 22
 Nombre de Dios, i. 16
 Norsemen in America, i. 2, 50
 North-East Voyages, i. 13
 North-West Passage, i. 5, 11, 38, 56,
 88, 89, 96, 97
 Northern Seas, i. 50
 Nova Zembla, i. 13, 54
 Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca, Alvar, i. 81
 Ocampo, Baltasar de, ii. 22
 Olaondo, Alberto, ii. 13
 Olid, Cristóval de, ii. 23
 Oliver, Samuel Pasfield, i. 82, 83
 Omagua, i. 28
 'Omân, i. 44
 Ondegardo, Polo de, i. 48 ; ii. 22
 Orellana, Francisco de, i. 24
 Orléans, Pierre Joseph d', i. 17
 Ormuz, Kings of, ii. 9
 Oviedo, Gabriel de, ii. 22
 Pachacaimac, i. 47 ; ii. 22
 Pacific Ocean, i. 1, 34, 57 ; ii. 13, 18
 Paraguay, River, i. 81
 Parke, Robert, i. 14, 15
 Pellham, Edward, i. 18
 Pelsart, Francis, i. 25
 Pereira, Thoinas, i. 17
 Persia, i. 32, 49, 72, 73 ; ii. 19
 Peru, i. 33, 34, 41, 45, 47, 60, 61, 68 ;
 ii. 22
 Peru, Chronicle of, i. 33, 68
 Philip, William, i. 13, 54
 Philippine Islands, i. 39
 Pigafetta, Antonio, i. 52
 Pitt Diamond, i. 78

Pitt, Thomas, i. 74, 75, 78 •
 Pizarro, Francisco, i. 21, 47 ; ii. 22
 Pizarro, Gonzalo, i. 21, 24, 47 ; ii. 22
 Pizarro, Hernando, i. 47 ; ii. 22
 Pochahontas, i. 6
 Pool, Gerrit Thomasz., i. 25
 Portugal, i. 64 ; ii. 10
 Pory, John, i. 92-94 •
 Powhatan, i. 6
 Prado y Tovar, Don Diego de,
 ii. 14, 15
 Prestage, Edgar, i. 95, 100
 Prester John, i. 64 ; ii. 10
 Pricket Abacuk, i. 27
 Public Record Office MSS., i. 38
 Puerto Rico, i. 4
 Purchas, Samuel, i. 13, 56, 63 ; Extra
 Ser. 14-33
 Pyrard, François, i. 76, 77, 80
 Quatremeré, i. 22
 Quiros, Pedro Fernandez de, i. 25,
 39 ♦ ii. 14, 15
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, i. 3
 Raleigh, Walter, *Professor*, Extra
 Ser. 12
 Ramusio, Giovanni Battista, i. 49, 52
 Ravenstein, Ernest George, i. 99 ; ii. 6
 Rawlinson MSS., ii. 17
Recueil de Voyages, i. 31
 Remón, Alonzo, ii. 23
 Ribault, John, i. 7
 Rockhill, William Woodville, ii. 4
 Rodriguez, Island, i. 82, 83
 Roe, Sir Thomas, ii. 1, 2
 Roggeveen, Jacob, ii. 13
 Roy, Eugene Armand, i. 49
 Rubruquis, Gulielmus de, ii. 4 ; Ex-
 tra Ser. 13
 Rundall, Thomas, i. 5, 8
Russe Commonwealth, i. 20
 Russia, i. 10, 12, 20, 72, 73
 Rye, William Brenchley, i. 9
 Salil-Ibn-Ruzaik, i. 44
 Samarcand, i. 26
 Sancho, Pedro, i. 47 ; ii. 22
 Santo-Stefano, Hieronimo di, i. 22
 Saris, John, i. 8 ; ii. 5
 Sarmiento de Gamboa, Pedro, i. 91 ;
 ii. 22
 Satow, Sir Ernest Mason, G.C.M.G.,
 ii. 5
 Schiltberger, Johann, i. 58
 Schmidel, Ulrich, i. 81
 Schmidt, Ulrich. *See* Schmidel.
 Schmiburgk, Sir Robert Hermann,
 i. 3
 Schouten, Willem Cornelisz., ii. 18
 Scory, Sir Edmund, ii. 21
Seaman's Secrets, i. 59
 Segersz., Jacob, ii. 11
 Sellman, Edward, i. 38
 Shakspere's "New Map," i. 59
 Sharpeigh, Alexander, i. 56
 Shaw, Norton, i. 23
 Siam, i. 39
 Simon, Pedro, i. 28
 Sinclair, William Frederic, ii. 9
 Sloane MSS., i. 25, 65 ; ii. 16
 Smith, Capt. John, i. 65, 86
 Smith, Sir Thomas, i. 19, 63, 65
 Smyth, William Henry, i. 21
 Solomon Islands, ii. 7, 8, 14, 15
 Somers, Sir George, i. 65
 Soto, Ferdinando de, i. 9, 47
 Soulshy, Basil Harrington, ii. 10, 11,
 14, 15, 16, 18
 Sousa Tavares, Francisco de, i. 30
 South Sea. *See* Pacific Ocean.
 Spanish MSS., i. 29, 48
 Spanish Voyages, i. 25, 39 ; ii. 7, 8,
 13, 11, 15
 Speilbergen, Joris van, ii. 18
 Spitsbergen, i. 13, 18, 54 ; ii. 11.
 Staden, Johann von, i. 51
 Stanley of Alderley, Lord, i. 35, 39,
 42, 52, 64
 Staunton, Sir George Thomas, Bart.,
 i. 14, 15
 Stere, William, i. 13
 Storm van 's Gravesande, ii. 26, 27
 Strachey, William, i. 6
 Suarez de Figueroa, Christoval, i. 57 ;
 ii. 14, 15
 Summer Islands, i. 65, 86
 Syria, i. 32
 Tabasco, ii. 23
 Tahiti, ii. 13
 Tamerlane, The Great, i. 26
 Tana (Azov), i. 49
 Tapia, Andrés de, ii. 23
 Tartary, i. 17 ; ii. 1, 2, 4
 Tavares, Francisco de Sousa. *See*
 Sousa Tavares, F. de.
 Teixeira, Pedro, ii. 9
 Telfer, John Buchan, i. 58
 Temple, Sir Richard Carnac, Bart.,
 ii. 12, 17
 Tenerife, ii. 21
 Terra Australis, i. 25
 Terra Florida, i. 9
 Thomas, William, i. 49
 Thompson, Sir Edward Maunde,
 K.C.B., i. 66, 67
 Thomson, Basil Home, ii. 7, 8
 Thorne, Robert, i. 7
 Tiele, Pieter Anton, i. 70, 71

Tierra Firme, i. 28, 34, 47
 Timour, Great Khan, i. 26
 Toledo, Francisco de, Viceroy of Peru, ii. 22
 Tootal, Albert, i. 51
Topographia Christiana, i. 98
 Torquemada, Fray Juan de, ii. 14, 15
 Torres, Luis Vaez de, i. 25, 39 ; ii. 14, 15
 Toscanelli, Paolo, i. 86
 Towerson, Gabriel, i. 19
Tractatus de Globis, i. 79
 Transylvanus, Maximilianus, i. 52
 Tupac Amaru, *Inca*, ii. 22
 Turberville, George i. 10
 Turkey Merchants, i. 87
 Ursua, Pedro de, i. 28, 47
 Valle, Pietro della, i. 84, 85
 Varthema, Ludovico di, i. 19, 32
 Vaux, William Sandys Wright, i, 16
 Vaz, Lopez, i. 16
 Veer, Gerrit de, i. 13, 54
 Velásquez, Diego, ii. 23
 Vera Cruz, ii. 23
 Verarzarus, John, i. 7, 27
 Verbiest, Ferdinand, i. 17
 Vespucci, Amerigo, i. 90
 Vilcapampa, ii. 22
 Virginia Britannia, i. 6
 Vivero y Velasco, Rodrigo de i. 8

Vlamingh, Willem de, i. 25
 Volkersen, Samuel, i. 25
 Warner, George Frederic, Litt.D., ii. 3
 Weigates, Straits of, i. 13, 54
 West Indies, i. 4, 23 : ii. 3, 23
 Weymouth, George, i. 5, 88, 89
 White, Adam, i. 18
 Whiteway, Richard Stephen, ii. 10
 Wielhorsky, i. 22
 William of Rubruck. *See Rubruquis, Gulielmus de*
 Wilmere, Alice, i. 23
 Winter, John, i. 16
 Witsen, Nicolaas, i. 17, 25
 Wolstenholme, Sir John, i. 63, 88, 89
World's Hydrographical Description, i. 59
 Wright, Edward, i. 59
 Xeres, Francisco de, i. 47 ; ii. 22
 Yncas. *See Incas.*
 Yucatan, ii. 23
 Yule, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., i. 31, 36, 37, 74, 75, 78 ; ii. 19, 20
 Zeno, Antonio, i. 50
 Zeno, Caterino, i. 49
 Zeno, Nicolo, i. 50
 Zychman, i. 51

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 Wilts.
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1913 Fraser, Lovat, Esq., The White House, Slough.

1911 Garcia, Señor Genaro, Apartado 337, Mexico D.F.

1847 George, Charles William, Esq., 51, Hampton Road, Bristol.

1901 Gill, William Harrison, Esq., Marunouchi, Tokyo (c/o Messrs. Nichols, Peninsular House, Monument Street, E.C.).

1847 Gladstone Library, National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.

1847 Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.

1880 Goldman, Frederick Du Cane, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., 45, Pont Street, S.W.

1905 Goldie, The Right Hon. Sir George Taubman, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Naval & Military Club, Piccadilly, W.

1847 Göttingen University Library, Göttingen, Germany.

1877 Gray, Albert, Esq., K.C. (*President*), Catherine Lodge, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.

1894 Gray, Matthew Hamilton, Esq., Lessness Park, Abbey Wood, Kent.

1903 Greenlee, William B., Esq., 130 Kenesaw Terrace, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

1899 Griffiths, John G., Esq., 4, Hyde Park Gardens, W.

1899 Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.

1899 Gruzevski, C. L., Esq., 424, West Houston Street, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.

1847 Guildhall Library, E.C.

1887 Guilleard, Francis Henry Hill, Esq., M.A., M.D., The Old Mill House, Trumpington, Cambridge.

1910 Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich., U.S.A.

1847 Hamburg Commerz-Bibliothek, Hamburg, Germany.

1901 Hammersmith Public Libraries, Carnegie (Central) Library, Hammersmith, W.

1898 Hannon, The Hon. Henry Arthur, The Hall, West Farleigh, Kent.

1906 Harrison, Carter H., Esq. (c/o Messrs. Stevens and Brown).

1905 Harrison, William P., Esq., 192, West Division Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

1847 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

1899 Harvie-Brown, John Alexander, Esq., Dunipace, Larbert, Stirlingshire.

1899 Haswell, George Handel, Esq., Ashleigh, Hamstead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

1887 Hewood, Edward, Esq., M.A., Church Hill, Merstham, Surrey, and 1, Savile Row, W. (*Treasurer*).

1899 Heidelberg University Library, Heidelberg (Koestersche Buchhandlung).

1904 Henderson, George, Esq., Tower House, The Park, Harrow.

1903 Henderson, Turner, Esq., Studley Priory, Oxford.

1890 Hervey, Dudley Francis Amelius, Esq., C.M.G., Westfields, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

1899 Hiersemann, Herr Karl Wilhelm, Königsstrasse, 3, Leipzig.

1902 Hippisley, Alfred Edward, Esq., 8, Herbert Crescent, Hans Place, W.

1904 Holdich, Colonel Sir Thomas Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., R.E. 41, Courtfield Road, S.W.

1899 Hoover, Herbert Clarke, Esq., Hornton House, Hornton Street, Kensington, W.

1887 Horner, Sir John Francis Fortescue, K.C.V.O., Mells Park, Frome, Somerset.

1890 Hoyt Public Library, East Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

1909 Hubbard, H. M., Esq., H6, The Albany, Piccadilly, W.

1899 Hügel, Baron Anatole A. A. von, Curator, Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge.

1894 Hull Public Libraries, Baker Street, Hull.

1899 Im Thurn, Sir Everard, K.C.M.G., C.B., 39, Lexham Gardens, W.

1847 India Office, Downing Street, S.W. [20 COPIES.]

1899 Ingle, William Bruncker, Esq., 4, Orchard Road, Blackheath, S.E. 6

1892 Inner Temple, Hon. Society of the, Temple, E.C.

1899 Ireland, Prof. Alleyne, St. Botolph Club, 2, Newbury Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

1899 Jackson, Stewart Douglas, Esq., 61, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

1898 James, Arthur Curtiss, Esq., 92 Park Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

1911 James, Norman, N. W. James Lumber Co., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

1896 James, Walter B., Esq., M.D., 17, West 54th Street, New York City, U.S.A.

1907 Johannesburg Public Library, Johannesburg, South Africa.

1847 John Carter Brown Library, 357, Benefit Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

1847 John Rylands Library, Deansgate, Manchester.

1847 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

1899 Johnson, W. Morton, Esq., Woodleigh, Altringham

1910 Jones, L. C., Esq., M.D., Falmouth, Mass., U.S.A.

1903 Kansas University Library, Lawrence, Kans., U.S.A.

1887 Keltie, John Scott, Esq., LL.D., Secretary R.G.S., 1, Savile Row, Burlington Gardens, W.

1909 Kesteven, C. H., Esq., 2, Hungerford Street, Calcutta.

1899 Kiel, Royal University of, Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein.

1899 Kimberley Public Library, Kimberley, Cape Colony.

1907 Kindberg, Herrn Captain J. P., Göteborg, Sweden.

1898 Kinder, Claude William, Esq., C.M.G., Kelvin, Avondale Road, Fleet, Hants.

1890 King's Inns, The Hon. Society of the, Henrietta Street, Dublin.

1899 Kitching, John, Esq., Oaklands, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill, S.W.
 1899 Klingksieck, M. Charles, 11, Rue de Lille, Paris.
 1910 Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal Land en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indie. The Hague.

1899 Langton, J. J. P., Esq., 802, Spruce Street, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
 1899 Larchmont Yacht Club, Larchmont, N.Y., U.S.A.
 1899 Leeds Library, 18, Commercial Street, Leeds.
 1899 Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., U.S.A.
 1893 Leipzig, Library of the University of Leipzig.
 1899 Levy, Judah, Esq., 17, Greville Place, N.W.
 1905 Lincoln, Arthur, Esq., 7, Nassau Street, New York City, U.S.A.
 1899 Lindsay-Smith, Fred. Alex., Esq., J.P., 18, Sussex Place, Regent's Park.
 1847 Liverpool Free Public Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool.
 1896 Liverpool Geographical Society, 14, Hargreaves Buildings, Chapel Street, Liverpool.
 1899 Liverpool, University of Liverpool.
 1899 Loescher, Messrs. J., and Co., Corso Umberto I°, 307, Rome.
 1899 Logan, William, Esq., Heatherlyhaugh, Moffat, Dumfriesshire.
 1847 London Institution, 11, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
 1847 London Library, 12, St. James's Square, S.W.
 1895 Long Island Historical Society, Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.
 1899 Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.
 1899 Lowrey, Joseph, Esq., The Hermitage, Loughton, Essex.
 1880 Lucas, Sir Charles Prestwood, K.C.M.G., C.B., 65, St. George's Square, S.W.
 1895 Lucas, Frederic Wm., Esq., 21, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
 1898 Lydenberg, H. M., Esq., New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, New York City, U.S.A.
 1880 Lyons University Library, Lyon, France.
 1899 Lyttleton-Annesley, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Lyttelton, K.C.V.O., Temple-mere, Oatlands Park, Weybridge.

1910 McCulloch, H. A., Esq., Arequipa, Peru.
 1910 MacDonald, H. E. The Right Hon. Sir Claude M., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., British Embassy, Tokio, Japan.
 1899 Macrae, Charles Colin, Esq., 93, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
 1908 Maggs Brothers, Messrs., 109, Strand, W.C.
 1904 Malvern Public Library, Graham Road, Great Malvern.
 1847 Manchester Public Free Libraries, King Street, Manchester.
 1899 Manierre, George, Esq., 112w, Adams Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
 1880 Markham, Admiral Sir Albert Hastings, K.C.B., 6, Marble Arch, W.
 1852 Markham, Sir Clements Robert, K.C.B., F.R.S., 21, Eccleston Square, S.W. (*Vice-President*).
 1892 Marquand, Henry, Esq., Whitegates Farm, Bedford, New York, U.S.A.
 1905 Marsden, T. Ll., Esq., Prestbury, near Macclesfield.
 1899 Martelli, Ernest Wynne, Esq., 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 1847 Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154, Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
 1899 Massie, Major Roger Henry, R.A., Rangoon.
 1905 Maudslay, Alfred Percival, Esq., 32 Montpelier Square, Knightsbridge, S.W.

1899 McClurg, Messrs. A. C., & Co., 215-221, Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
 1896 McKay, J. Albert, Esq. 421, Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.
 1901 Merriman, J. A., Esq., Standard Bank of South Africa, Durban.
 1911 Messer, Allan E., Esq., 2, Lyall Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
 1893 Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A.
 1899 Middletown, Conn., Wesleyan University Library, U.S.A.
 1904 Mikkelsen, Michael A., Esq., 610, South Fifth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York.
 1947 Mills, Colonel Dudley Acland, R.E., Drove, Beaconsfield, Hants.
 1896 Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
 1895 Minneapolis Athenaeum, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.
 1899 Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.
 1899 Mitchell Library, 21, Miller Street, Glasgow.
 1898 Mitchell, Alfred, Esq., New London, Conn., U.S.A.
 1899 Mitchell, Wm., Esq., 14, Forbesfield Road, Aberdeen.
 1902 Mombasa Club, Mombasa, East Africa.
 1899 Monson, The Right Hon. Lord, C.V.O., Burton Hall, Lincoln.
 1901 Moreno, Dr. Francisco J., La Plata Museum, La Plata, Argentine Republic.
 1893 Morris, Henry Cecil Low, Esq., M.D., Gothic Cottage, Bognor, Sussex.
 1899 Morrison, George Ernest, Esq., M.D., *Times* Correspondent, c/o H.B.M.
 Legation, Peking.
 1911 Morrison, R. E., Esq., Ardoch, Partickhill, Glasgow.
 1899 Morrison, James W., Esq., 200-206, Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
 1906 Morse, Chas. J., Esq., 1825, Asbury Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.
 1895 Moxon, Alfred Edward, Esq., c/o Mrs. Gough, The Lodge, Souldern, near
 Banbury.
 1899 Mukhopadhyay, The Hon. Dr. Asutosh, M.A., LL.D., 77, Russa Road North,
 Bhowanipore, Calcutta.
 1847 Munich Royal Library (Kgl. Hof u. Staats-Bibliothek), Munich, Germany.

1899 Nathan, Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G., R.E., 36, St. George's Court,
 Gloucester Road, S.W.
 1894 Naval and Military Club, 94, Piccadilly, W.
 1909 Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A.
 1880 Netherlands, Royal Geographical Society of the (Koninklijk Nederlandsch
 Aardrijkskundig Genootschap), Singel 421, Amsterdam.
 1899 Netherlands, Royal Library of the, The Hague.
 1847 Newberry Library, The, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
 1847 Newcastle-upon-Tyne Literary and Philosophical Society, Westgate Road,
 Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 1899 Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Library, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 1894 New London Public Library, Conn., U.S.A.
 1899 New South Wales, Public Library of, Sydney, N.S.W.
 1899 New York Athletic Club, Central Park, South, New York City, U.S.A.
 1895 New York Public Library, 40, Lafayette Place, New York City, U.S.A.
 1847 New York State Library, Albany, New York, U.S.A.
 1894 New York Yacht Club, 37 West 44 Street, New York City, U.S.A.
 1897 New Zealand, The High Commissioner for, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.
 1911 Nijhoff, Martinus, The Hague, Holland.
 1896 North Adams Public Library, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
 1893 Northcliffe, The Right Hon. Lord, Elmwood, St. Peter's, Thanet.
 1899 Nottingham Public Library, Sherwood Street, Nottingham.

1898 Omaha Public Library, 19th and Harney Streets, Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.
 1890 Oriental Club, 18, Hanover Square, W.

1902 Otani, Kozui, Esq., Nishi Honganji, Horikawa, Kyoto, Japan.

1899 Oxford & Cambridge Club, 71, Pall Mall, S.W.

1847 Oxford Union Society, Oxford.

1911 Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

1847 Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

1847 Paris, Institut de France, Quai de Conti 23, Paris.

1899 Parlett, Harold George, Esq., H.B.M. Consulate, Dairen, Japan.

1880 Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

1908 Pearson, Dr. F. S., Coombe House, Kingston Hill, S.W.

1847 Peckover of Wisbech, The Right Hon. Lord, Bank House, Wisbech (*Vice President*).

1896 Peech, W. H., Esq., St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.

1893 Peek, Sir Wilfred, Bart., c/o Mr. Grover, Rousdon, Lyme Regis.

1904 Peirce, Harold, Esq., 222, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

1899 Peixoto, Dr. J. Rodrigues, 8, Rue Alnute, Comandaré, Rio de Janeiro.

1911 Penrose, R. A. F., Esq., Bullitt Buildings, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

1899 Pequot Library, Southport, Conn., U.S.A.

1880 Petherick, Edward Augustus, Esq., Commonwealth Library, Melbourne, Australia.

1895 Philadelphia Free Library, Pa., U.S.A.

1899 Philadelphia, Library Company of, N.W. corner Juniper & Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

1899 Philadelphia, Union League Club, 8, Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

1899 Philadelphia, University Club, 1510 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

1910 Pierce, H. S., Esq., New York (c/o Suckling & Co., 13, Garrick Street, W.C.)

1909 Plymouth, Officers' Library, Royal Marine Barracks.

1899 Plymouth Proprietary and Cottonian Library, Cornwall Street, Plymouth.

1847 Poor, Henry William, Esq., 1, Lexington Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

1899 Portico Library, 57, Mosley Street, Manchester.

1904 Pratt, John Thomas, Esq., H.B.M. Consulate General, Tientsin, China.

1894 Pretoria Government Library, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.

1911 Pykett, The Rev. G. F., Anglo-Chinese School, Methodist Epis. Mission, Penang.

1894 Quaritch, Bernard Alfred, Esq., 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W, (12 COPIES).

1890 Raffles Museum and Library, Singapore.

1910 Reeves, E. A., Esq., Map-Curator, R.G.S., Ridgecroft, Ridgeway Rd., Redhill.

1847 Reform Club, 104, Pall Mall, S.W.

1899 Reggio, André C., Esq., 43, Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

1895 Rhodes, Josiah, Esq., The Elms, Lytham, Lancashire.

1887 Richards, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick William, G.C.B., D.C.L., 34, Hurlingham Court, S.W.

1907 Ricketts, D. P., Esq., Imperial Chinese Railways, Tientsin, China.

1882 Riggs, E. F., Esq., 1311, Mass. Avenue, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

1911 Rio de Janeiro, Archivo Publico Nacional, Sa da Republica, No. 26.
 1899 Rockhill, H.E. the Hon. William Woodville, United States Ambassador,
 St. Petersburg, Russia.
 1899 Rodd, H.E. The Right Hon. Sir James Rennell, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.,
 British Embassy, Rome.
 1898 Röhrscheid and Ebbecke, Herrn, Am Hof, 28, Bonn, Germany.
 1906 Rotterdam Leeskabinet, Rotterdam.
 1911 Royal Anthropological Institute, 50, Great Russell Street, W.C.
 1893 Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich.
 1847 Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 1896 Royal Cruising Club, 40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 1847 Royal Engineers' Institute, Chatham.
 1847 Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row, Burlington Gardens, W.
 1890 Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.
 1897 Royal Societies Club, 63, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1847 Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.
 1899 Runciman, The Right Hon. Walter, M.P., Doxford, Chathill, Northumberland.
 1904 Ruxton, Captain Upton Fitz Herbert, Little Drove House, Singleton, Sussex.
 1900 Ryley, John Horton, Esq., Primrose Lodge, Little Maplestead, Halstead, Essex.

1899 St. Andrews University, St. Andrews.
 1899 St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, Flintshire, N. Wales.
 1893 St. John's, New Brunswick, Free Public Library.
 1890 St. Louis Mercantile Library, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
 1899 St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Free Public Library, 115, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
 1847 St. Petersburg University Library, St. Petersburg.
 1894 St. Vladimir University, Kiew, Russia.
 1911 Saise, Walter, Esq., D.Sc., M. Inst. C.E., Stapleton, Bristol.
 1899 San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.
 1902 Sanborn, Geo. P., Esq., 37-39, Liberty Street, New York, U.S.A.
 1899 Slater, Dr. William Lutley, Odilham Priory, Winchfield.
 1899 Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
 1906 Seligmann, Charles Gabriel, Esq., M.B., 36, Finchley Road, N.W.
 1894 Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hobart, G.C.B.,
 O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, S.W.
 1898 Sheffield Free Public Libraries, Surrey Street, Sheffield.
 1847 Signet Library, 11, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
 1900 Sinclair, Mrs. William Frederic, 102, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
 1910 Skimming, E. H. B., Esq., 6, Cleveland Terrace, W.
 1904 Smith, John Langford, Esq., H. B. M. Consular Service, China, c/o E. Green-
 wood, Esq., Frith Knowl, Elstree.
 1906 Smith, J. de Berniere, Esq., 4, Gloucester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
 1896 Smithers, F. Oldershaw, Esq., Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.
 1899 Società Geografica Italiana, Via del Plebiscito 102, Rome.
 1847 Société de Géographie, Boulevard St. Germain, 184, Paris.
 1909 Solomon, Hon. E. P., Minister of Public Works, Pretoria, Transvaal.
 1899 South African Public Library, Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town, South Africa.
 1904 Speight, Ernest Edwin, Esq., Slemdal, Christiania.
 1904 Stanton, John, Esq., High Street, Chorley, Lancashire.
 1894 Stephens, Henry Charles, Esq., Cholderton Lodge, Cholderton, Salisbury.
 1847 Stevens, Son, and Stiles, Messrs. Henry, 39, Great Russell Street, W.C.
 1847 Stockholm, Royal Library of (Kungl. Biblioteket), Sweden.

1895 Stockton Public Library, Stockton, Cal., U.S.A.
 1905 Storer, Albert H., Esq., Ridgefield, Ct., U.S.A.
 1890 Strachey, Lady, 67, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.
 1882 Strassburg, Kaiserl. Universitäts u. Landesbibliothek.
 1904 Suarez, Colonel Don Pedro (Bolivian Legation), Santa Cruz, 74, Compayne
 Gardens, N.W.
 1905 Sullivan, John Cotter, Esq., 301, West Commerce Street, San Antonio,
 Texas, U.S.A.
 1909 Swan, J. D. C., Dr., 25, Ruthven Street, Glasgow.
 1908 Sydney, University of, New South Wales.
 1899 Sykes, Major Percy Molesworth, C.M.G., Queen's Bays, H.M.'s Consul General
 for Khorasan, Meshed, via Berlin and Askhabad, Transcaspia, Russia.
 1910 Symon, The Hon. Sir Josiah, K.C.M.G., K.C., Gladstone Chambers, Adelaide.

1899 Tangye, Richard Trevithick Gilbertstone, Esq., LL.B., 1, King's Bench Walk,
 Temple, E.C.
 1897 Tate, George Passman, Esq., Survey of India Department, Dehra Dun, U.P.,
 India.
 1894 Taylor, Captain William Robert, 1, Daysbrook Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
 1910 Teleki, Count Paul, Joszef-tér., 7, Budapest V.
 1899 Temple, Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Carnac, Bart., C.I.E., The Nash, nr. Worcester.
 1894 Thomson, Basil Home, Esq., 81, Victoria Road, Kensington, W.
 1906 Thomson, Colonel Charles FitzGerald, late 7th Hussars, St. James's Club,
 106, Piccadilly, W.
 1896 Tighe, Walter Stuart, Esq., Rossanagh, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.
 1904 Todd, Commander George James, R.N., The Mause, Kingsbarns, Fife.
 1896 Toronto Public Library, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 1890 Toronto University, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 1911 Tower, Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., 8, Baker Street, Portman Square, W.
 1847 Travellers' Club, 106, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1899 Trinder, Arnold, Esq., River House, Walton-on-Thames.
 1899 Trinder, Oliver Jones, Esq., Cedar Grange, Caterham Valley, Surrey.
 1847 Trinity College, Cambridge.
 1847 Trinity House, The Hon. Corporation of, Tower Hill, E.C.
 1911 Tuckerman, Paul, Esq., 59, Wall Street, New York, U.S.A.
 1890 Turnbull, Alexander H., Esq., Elibank, Wellington, New Zealand.
 1902 Tweedy, Arthur H., Esq., Widmore Lodge, Widmore, Bromley, Kent.

1847 United States Congress, Library of, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 1899 United States National Museum (Library of), Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 1847 United States Naval Academy Library, Annapolis, Md., U.S.A.
 1899 University of London, South Kensington, S.W.
 1847 Upsala University Library, Upsala, Sweden.

1905 Van Norden, Theodore Langdon, Esq., 22, West 59th Street, New York City,
 U.S.A.
 1911 Van Ortry, Professor F., Université de Gand, Belgium.
 1899 Vernon, Roland Venables, Esq., Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.

1899 Victoria, Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery of, Melbourne, Australia.

1847 Vienna Imperial Library (K. K. Hof-Bibliothek), Vienna

1905 Vienna, K. K. Geographische Gesellschaft, Wollzeile 38 Vienna.

1887 Vignaud, Henry, Esq., LL.D., 2, Rue de la Mainc, Bagneux (Seine), France.

1909 Villiers, J. A. J. de, Esq., British Museum (*See refugia*)

1904 Wagner, Herin H., and E. Dibes, Geographische Anstalt, Bruderstrasse 23, Leipzig.

1907 Waite, C. B., Esq. San Juan de Letran 3, Mexico, D.F.

1902 War Office, Mobilisation and Intelligence Library, Whitehall, S.W.

1894 Warren, William R. Esq., 5, Nassau Street, New York City, U.S.A.

1847 Washington Department of State, D.C., U.S.A.

1847 Washington, Library of Navy Department, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

1899 Watnabe, Chiharu, Esq., 1, Shimotukuriwamachi, Shibaku, Tokyo, Japan.

1899 Watkinson Library, Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A.

1906 Webb, G. H. D., Esq., 111, Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.

1899 Weld, Rev. George Francis Hinckley, Miss., U.S.A. (Weldwood, Santa Barbara, California)

1903 Wells, Professor David Collins Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., U.S.A.

1899 Westaway, Engineer Capt. Albert Ernest Luscombe, H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh* 5th Cruiser Squadron

1898 Westminster School, Dean's Yard, S.W.

1899 White, Dr. Henry English Mission Hospital, Yezd, Persia, *near* Berlin.

1893 Whiteway Richard Stephen E. J. Browncombe, Shottermill, Surrey.

1910 Wibbishi, E., Esq. Russo Chinese Bank, Peking, China.

1899 Williams, O. W., Esq. Fort Stockton, Texas, U.S.A.

1899 Williams, Frederick M. Esq., 89 Oneida Street, Milwaukee, Wisc., U.S.A.

1895 Wisconsin, State Historical Society of Madison, Wisc., U.S.A.

1900 Woodford, Charles Morris, Esq. Government Residence, Tulagi, British Solomon Islands

1907 Woolf, Leonard Schlesinger, Esq. Hambantota, Ceylon.

1899 Worcester Massachusetts Free Library, Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.

1910 Worcester College, Oxford (Parker and Son, Oxford)

1899 Wyndham, The Right Hon. George M.P., 5 Park Lane, W.

1847 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

1894 Young, Alpheus, Esq., Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.

1847 Zurich, Stadtbibliothek, Zurich, Switzerland

